

# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation  
جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية تجلوية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الراي"

## Today's Weather

It will be relatively warm with northwesterly moderate winds. In Aqaba, the winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

	Overnight		Daytime	
	Low	High	Low	High
Amman	19	25	25	35
Aqaba	25	31	25	35
Deserts	21	29	21	31
Jordan Valley	24	31	24	31

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 34, Aqaba 41. Sunset tonight: 6:47 p.m. Sunrise tomorrow: 4:32 a.m.

## In today's Jordan Times...

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June 6, Number 1695 AMMAN, MONDAY JUNE 29, 1981 — SHABAN 27, 1401 Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

## Hassan helps launch new Arab magazine

By Maaz D. Shukayr  
Special to the Jordan Times  
AMMAN, June 28 — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan urged Jordan's intelligentsia to participate effectively in the dialogue among the Arab world groupings.

The prince was addressing a ceremony marking the publication of the issue of *The Arab Perspective*, a periodical to be published three times a year in Arabic and English by the Jordan Centre for Studies and Information. It costs 500 fils and is sold at newsstands and by subscription.

Crown Prince Hassan said Jordan is "in a critical phase" in the Middle East and urged the country's intelligentsia to "contribute effectively towards establishing a new dialogue among the Arab world groupings and their less-developed neighbours, but also among the countries and groups of the South as well," he said.

Hassan expressed the hope that the periodical would "open a new platform for intellectual exchange in a contemporary framework, free of all restraints, that surpasses inherited stereotypes of thinking."

The Arab Perspective, according to its editor, Mr. Nasser Mirza, "aims at transforming socio-political thought in Jordan from being a set of detached theories of practice into being committed 'theoretical practice,' (and simultaneously transforming underdeveloped socio-political practice into practical theory."

It will also offer the intelligentsia in Jordan and the Arab World "a channel through which their theoretical practice could be realised." It hopes to stimulate "intellectual development" in the region, which is "badly needed in view of the rapidly rising complexity of modern events."

The Arab Perspective will be "a medium of intellectual exchange between various sections of the intelligentsia." The studies in the periodical will "utilise the findings of academic research for practical purposes."

The Jordan Centre for Studies and Information was established here in 1978 to work in close cooperation with the Royal Scientific Society (RSS). It includes a data bank which "regularly and systematically" collects "military, socio-economic and political information" on Jordan and the Middle East from "internationally recognised primary sources."



His Highness Prince Mohammad and his bride, Princess Taghrid, during their wedding ceremony in Amman Sunday. They are flanked by His Majesty King Hussein and Her Majesty Queen Noor and (on the left) by the bride's mother, Mr. Samiha Majali, and her step-father, Mr. Akaf Al Fayed.

## Prince Mohammad weds

AMMAN, June 28 (Petra) — The Royal Family today celebrated the wedding of His Highness Prince Mohammad and Princess Taghrid, daughter of the late Hazza' Al Majali, prime minister during the 1950s.

His Majesty King Hussein and Her Majesty Queen Noor, with the newly weds and members of the bride's family, received well-wishers at Raghadan Palace this evening.

Among the visitors were His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, other members of the Royal Family and the Majali family, Prime Minister Mudar Badran, cabinet members, National Consultative Council President Ahmad Al Tarawneh, Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament Bahjat Al Talbouni, commander in chief of the armed forces Lt. Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, senior government officials and high-ranking army officers, as well as heads of diplomatic missions and other notables.

## IRP headquarters in Tehran blown up

TEHRAN, June 28 (Agencies) — The Tehran headquarters of the clergy-led Islamic Republican Party (IRP) was blown up tonight in a massive explosion that rocked the capital. Initial reports said many people were killed and injured.

Scores of ambulances surrounded the building in south Tehran, and one medical attendant said: "Many people have been killed."

One local hospital said several casualties had been brought in. Another said it was on full alert.

A Reuters correspondent at the scene said the two-storey building looked badly damaged, with signs of crumbled masonry.

But he said it was difficult to assess the full extent of the damage because of the partial wartime blackout.

A second, smaller explosion damaged the offices of Swissair but it appeared unrelated to the blast at the IRP headquarters.

Revolutionary guards waving their rifles, police and thousands of onlookers surrounded the IRP party headquarters in a dark back street.

Some foreign correspondents were jostled and pushed away by distraught bystanders and driven to safety by local officials.

The correspondents could see only that the upper part of the building was damaged, but police at the scene described the damage as very serious.

South Tehran came alive as people rushed to the scene on foot and in cars, and minor street scuffles broke out in several areas as political discussions ensued.

The second explosion occurred at the offices of the Swiss airline Swissair on Tehran's Ostad Nejatollahi Avenue and blew in the glass front windows.

The airline's local manager told Reuters it appeared to have been caused by a grenade thrown in from the street.

A telephone caller told Reuters the explosion at Swissair was the responsibility of the "June 9 organisation." The previously unknown organisation said it would continue its operations against the Swiss government all over the world.

The caller did not say why, but a Swiss diplomat told Reuters the explosion may have been in retaliation for the arrest in Switzerland of an Armenian accused of trying to kill a Turkish diplomat.

The blasts followed a time bomb attack yesterday on a founder member of the IRP, clergyman Seyyed Ali Khamene'i.

(Continued on page 8)

## Arab youth, sports panel opens 3-day talks here

AMMAN, June 28 (Petra) — The Arab youth and sports executive council opened a three-day meeting today at the Sheraton Palace Hotel.

Ministers of youth and sports or their representatives from seven Arab states will be discussing among other subjects the sixth Arab sports tournament to be held this summer in Morocco, arrangements for next year's sporting competitions in Amman among Arab schools, and the Euro-Arab dialogue on sports affairs.

The delegates will also hear committee reports on sports activities in the Arab World and the sixth Arab youth festival to be held in Damascus in September.

Minister of Culture and Youth Ma'an Abu Nowar told today's session Jordan places all its resources at the disposal of the conference to make it a success. He also underlined the importance of such gatherings to cultural and sports cooperation among Arab countries.

Others who spoke today were Arab League Assistant Secretary General As'ad Al As'ad and Iraqi Youth Minister Karim Hussein, as well as the director of the youth department of the Arab League, Mr. Abdul Razzak Al Zawi. He emphasised the need to start a Euro-Arab dialogue on sports with the purpose of building bridges of cooperation and understanding between the two sides.

Prime Minister Mudar Badran received at his office today the members of the executive council and heard him wish their meeting success.

## Begin, Peres tied in poll

TEL AVIV, June 28 (A.P.) — Israel's election ign drew to its official close today with the contenders level in the polls and mobilising all army machinery in a final push for victory in the voting.

Prime Minister Menachem Begin scheduled a rally in central Tel Aviv while his challenger, Labor Party leader Shimon Peres, set himself a speaking schedule of three outdoor rallies in a bid to turn a last-minute upsurge in the polls.

Labour mobilised some 150,000 voters and rented hundreds of buses to transport to the ballot booths.

Peres acting on a scale the likes of which we never known before," said Mr. Benyamin Netanyahu, a Labour campaign director.

Begin's Likud bloc said it had 50,000 voters.

The atmosphere was almost warlike. Labour ordered their volunteers to guard their vehicles around the clock to prevent a repeat of the riot that has marred the 1981 election campaign.

Officials repeated their charge that much violence was the result of "provocations by Peres" and said they had hired private detectives to investigate all incidents of violence in search of hat would stand up in court.

The latest incidents, unknown arsonists set fire to the door of the Tel Aviv office of a Labour Party group called "Anything but Likud" and an anonymous caller telephoned a bomb threat to Peres's campaign headquarters.

Peres have mobilised 16,000 guards—double the number needed in 1977—to guard ballot boxes on the day.

The latest poll, by the Mod'In Ezrachi Applied Research Centre, appeared in newspapers this morning and showed Mr. Begin and Mr. Peres running level with 42 seats apiece in the 120-member Knesset.

Opinion polling is a young science in Israel, and soundings are known to fluctuate sharply. In the 1977 election the final polls also showed Labour and Likud running even, and Likud wound up winning by 43 seats to 32.

If the Mod'In Ezrachi poll is accurate, the cliff-hanger could go on for days, even weeks, as both parties manoeuvre to put together a coalition from the more than half dozen splinter factions likely to share in the total vote.

It put the undecided vote at 12.5 per cent.

The poll showed that the National Religious Party (NRP), the traditional senior coalition partner, polling eight seats—four fewer than in 1977.

Two other religious groups—the ultra-Orthodox Aguda bloc and the ethnic-based Tami list—were seen taking six and two seats respectively. Former foreign minister Moshe Dayan was given three seats, and the ultra-rightist Tehiya Party four seats.

All these are ideologically potential candidates for a Likud-led coalition which would total 65 seats, if the Mod'In Ezrachi poll is correct.

Labour could also form a majority with Mr. Dayan, the NRP and Tami, which are centrist parties occupying the middle ground between Likud and Labour, provided two small liberal groups and the Arab and bedonin factions joined in as well.

Everything could end up depending on the NRP, which used to be moderate on foreign policy until a recent party shakeup shifted command to the hawks who have more in common with Likud than Labour.

## Lebanese shelling hurts 28

BEIRUT, June 28 (A.P.) — Overnight artillery and rocket duels between Syrian peacekeeping forces and rightist militias left 28 people wounded, police reported today. Meanwhile, Prime Minister Shafiq Al Wazzan told an English-language weekly that the danger of Syrian-Israeli confrontation in Lebanon had "receded."

Last night's shelling struck residential areas in East Beirut, the suburb of Hadath on the southern fringes of the capital and the mountain resort-town of Ajloutoun.

Mr. Wazzan told the magazine Monday Morning: "I think the danger of (Syrian-Israeli) war have receded, especially that we are within days of the Israeli general elections. Even so, experience has taught us not to trust Israel. It often seized unlikely possibilities to mount surprise attacks when no one expects them."

## Lawyers defy Sadat

CAIRO, June 28 (R) — Egyptian lawyers opposed to the peace treaty with Israel defied President Anwar Sadat today and said they were still in control of the bar association.

In a speech yesterday, the president said the association's ruling council no longer had the confidence of its members. He welcomed reports in pro-government newspapers that the council had been dissolved.

But the head of the association, Mr. Ahmad Al Khawaga, said today the reports were wrong and that he was still in office with the backing of the country's lawyers. "Nothing has changed, the council is still in power," he told reporters.

Mr. Khawaga has said the ruling National Democratic Party (NDP) is trying to topple the council because of its opposition to the 1979 Camp David peace treaty.

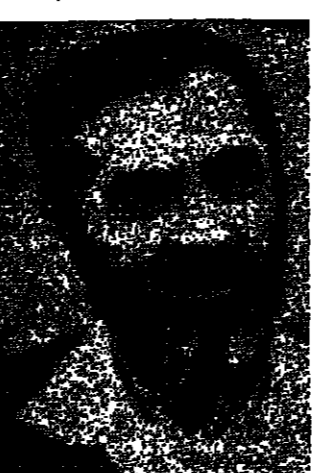
Two days ago he accused NDP supporters of breaking down the gate of the bar association and distributing leaflets saying the lawyers wanted the council dissolved. The next day the pro-government press reported that the council had been thrown out of office.

## Restlers and rabbis keep the campaign lively

TEL AVIV, June 28 (A.P.) — Most of them probably be forgotten in a few days, but while they are adding a splash of spice individualism to an otherwise grim and intense election campaign.



Shmuel Flatto-Sharon



Meir Kahane

are the micro-parties, a group of one-candidate factions include a wrestler-rabbi, a fugitive from justice, a bus driver, an pensioner and an eco-who who wants to abolish income tax.

If any of the micro parties win the minimum of 20,000 votes needed to win a Knesset seat, they will be able to influence the election. But the issue raise reflect accurately the problems that trouble Israel: housing shortage, high he crisis of the elderly, and the gap between aff-ropcan-born Israelis and orer Oriental brethren.

Two major groups, Prime Minister Menachem Begin's bloc and the opposition Party under Mr. Shimon Peres expected to sweep up 70 of the 120 seats in the Knesset, and another 15 will go to religious parties, leaving 35 seats to be shared 26 other factions running for election.

Victor Tsvayr, a beefy ex-

convict who owns a restaurant, appears on TV ads looking dishevelled and close to tears, pleading for votes in the name of the common man. A parade of tired, dowdy-looking housewives with a dozen children apiece come on screen to testify how they could not have coped without his help.

Another one-man show, a former wrestling champion who has sprouted a thick beard and become a rabbi, is shown on TV writing the sixth volume of his projected 10-volume study of the Jewish sages. His slogan is, "With My Mental Power I Must Serve the People." And if that message is vague, that of "The Movement to Save the Homeland" is downright impenetrable, being couched in heavy sarcasm in-jokes and quirky slogans like "Our Only Hope: Your Heart and Desire."

Bus driver Eli Mizrahi heads the "Youth Movement" and wants cheap housing for demobilised soldiers and youth centres to deal with juvenile delinquency.

Miriam Gebatia, at 72 the oldest of the independents, is leading the

himself elected to the Knesset in 1977. He was subsequently convicted of vote-buying, but is running again, on a promise to use his fortune toward solving the housing problem.

One candidate who doesn't raise many smiles is American-born Rabbi Meir Kahane, founder of the militant Jewish Defence League, who has made two unsuccessful runs for the Knesset and is trying again.

A virulent nationalist, Rabbi

Kahane believes the solution to Israel's problems is to expel all Arab citizens. During this campaign he went even further, running extravagant newspaper and advocating that any non-Jew having sex with a Jewish woman be jailed for five years. The ads offended Israeli liberals, but their attempt to outlaw his party was quashed on the grounds of freedom of speech.

An old joke, told to illustrate the political awareness of Jews, says that where there are three Jews there are four political parties. In Israel the proliferation of micro-parties is seen as a response to a desire for more individualistic parliamentarians who keep in touch with their electors and represent them directly in the legislature.

A bill was brought before the Knesset three months ago that would have eliminated the micro-parties, but Mr. Begin's coalition blocked it.

Former supreme court judge Moshe Zozioni, who is chairman of the state election committee, calls the micro-parties a waste of the taxpayers' money, since their election campaigns, like those of the bigger parties, are partly subsidised by the government. "But that's what our democracy is costing us," he says. "I'm not in favour of dictatorship, but sometimes we're hyper-democratic."

## HOTELS SUPPLEMENT

The Jordan Times will soon publish a special Supplement on Hotels operating in Jordan. Advertisements for it will be accepted until June 29. For all queries about the Supplement please contact:

IRSHAD NAJAM Phone 67171-4 Amman 3 p.m. to 6 p.m.

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## To honour the Arab youth ministers

The General Headquarters of the Jordanian Armed Forces

presents

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OPEN INVITATION for all members of the family

# NATIONAL

## A 'progressive push' for scouts and guides

By Suzanne Za'mut-B'ick  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, June 28 — The social and educational committee at the National Consultative Council is currently studying a proposal to amend the Youth Welfare Organisation law concerning scouting and girl guide activity in Jordan.

The proposal suggests that the Ministry of Education take over from the Youth Welfare Organisation the control of scouting and girl guide activities inside schools. This will come within the framework of the Jordanian Scout and Girl Guide Association.

"The aim is to give scouting and girl guide activities a progressive push," Mr. Akram Masarweh, assistant director general for sports and youth at the Youth Welfare Organisation, said. "The amendment will organise the supervision of activities and will distribute responsibility under the umbrella of the association."

The association has qualified leaders, and has held many training courses and seminars. It is the only official body authorised to give certificates to scout and girl guide leaders in Jordan. It also sends leaders to attend seminars abroad.

The Youth Welfare Organisation, which is behind this proposal, was established as an independent department in 1967. In 1976, when the Ministry of Culture and Youth was formed, it became part of the ministry. The organisation has its own laws, giving it authority to control and supervise all sports and youth activities all over Jordan, inside and outside schools.

This means that the organisation embodies the legal authority of the Jordanian Olympic

Committee. In addition to establishing all sports federations and clubs, it also has the authority to establish youth centres and to finance them. Also by law, Al Hussein Youth City is under the organisation's authority.

As part of its sports activities, the organisation runs training courses at the University of Jordan, which produce referees and trainees in basketball umpiring recognised by the International Basketball Federation.



Mr. Akram Masarweh

One of the organisation's imminent activities is the Arab League Handball Tournament, which will be held in Amman in two months' time.

Not so immediate is the Arab Schools Sports Tournament, which will be held in Amman in 1982. The last tournament of its kind was held in Somalia in 1979. The Organisation of this tournament is on the agenda of the conference of the executive bureau of the council of Arab ministers of youth to be held at the Amman-Sheraton Palace Hotel from June 28-30.



## RJAF cadets get wings

AMMAN, June 28 (Petra) — Commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces Lt. Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker (photo centre) today presented wings for a new group of cadets of the Royal Jordanian Air Force who finished an aviation course. Sharif Zaid congratulated the cadets upon the successful conclusion of the course. Attending the presentation was the commander of the Royal Jordanian Air Force Brig. Gen. Taiseer Zaroor.

## Badran stresses engineers' vital role

AMMAN, June 28 (Petra) — Members of the Higher Council of the Federation of Arab Engineers called on Prime Minister Mudar Badran today to exchange views on the role of Arab engineers in confronting recurrent Zionist aggression on Arab land.

They discussed Israel's recent air raid on Iraq's nuclear reactor and the consequences of such attacks directed against Arab economic targets located far from the confrontation lines.

The council members who have been holding meetings in Amman

in the past few days also heard the prime minister reiterating Jordan's firm and clear stand regarding such attacks and called for the strengthening of Arab solidarity to confront them.

During the meeting matters related to the engineering profession

and the role of engineers in the development of the Arab World were also touched on. The meeting was attended by Minister of Public Works Awni Al Masri and President of the Jordanian Engineers Association Michel Masannat.

## Arabisation committee meets at TCC today

AMMAN, June 28 (Petra) — The executive committee of the Arab Telecommunications Union (ATU), concerned with the Arabisation of technical terms, will start a two-day series of meetings tomorrow at the Jordan Tel-

communications Corporation (TCC).

They last held a meeting in Baghdad in June last year. Taking part this time are representatives from Tunisia, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Libya and Jordan.

## First of its kind in Jordan

## Autumn industrial fair to be held in Irbid

Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, June 28 — A one-week industrial fair will be held in Irbid this autumn. Director of the Amman Chamber of Industry Ali Dajani told the Jordan Times today.

The fair, which will be first provincial exhibition of its kind in Jordan, is being organised by the Chamber of Industry, the Ministry of Industry and Trade, the Irbid Chamber of Commerce, the Ramtha Chamber of Commerce and the Yarmouk University, and is to be held on the university grounds.

Industrial products from all

over the country will be on display and arrangements are being made for handicrafts made in the Irbid region to feature alongside the full range of products of manufacturing industries in Jordan.

Mr. Dajani, who returned to Amman recently after attending the International Labour Organisation's (ILO) 67th annual conference, said that Jordanian employers have been elected to two seats at the conference, one as a substitute member of the governing body of the ILO the organisation's highest authority, and another as deputy adviser for the Asia Commission.

## NATIONAL NEWS BRIEF

### Social work to be given impetus

AMMAN, June 28 (Petra) — Minister of Social Development In'am Al Mufti chaired a meeting today for social workers to discuss means of promoting social work in Jordan. The meeting called for the establishment of social workers' offices in various regions of the country to help solve family problems and organise seminars and lectures towards this end. These offices, he said, should coordinate their work with the ministries of health, education as well as the Shari'a (Islamic) courts, and visit him to discuss domestic problems.

### National judo team leaves for London

AMMAN, June 28 (Petra) — The Jordanian national judo team left for London today for a four-week training period at a B training camp. The team will also compete against British teams in one game against the British national team in preparation for world judo championships which will be held in Indonesia at the end of July.

### Afforestation on 6,000 dunums of land

JERASH, June 28 (Petra) — The Agricultural Department has embarked on an afforestation campaign on 6,000 dunum land around King Talal Dam and the Zarqa River region project is aimed at conserving soil and beautifying the area around the dam and the river.

### Speed limit around Amman airport axed

AMMAN, June 28 (Petra) — The maximum speed allowed the approaches to Amman airport are to be increased from 50 kilometres an hour, according to instructions by Brig. I Omar, the director of the traffic department. Brig. Omar instructed the department's engineering section to set up a speed limit along the road leading to the wholesale market place in Amman to avoid traffic congestion.

### Study is being made on Arab emigration

AMMAN, June 28 (Petra) — The Arab League Social and Economic Council's general secretariat has asked the Jordanian Ministry of Labour to supply it with data and statistics concerning labour force in Jordan. The information, it said, will be used in a current study being prepared by the council in cooperation with the Arab Labour Organisation on population movement and emigration among Arab states.

### Jordanian hoteliers to leave for Moscow

AMMAN, June 28 (Petra) — A delegation of Jordanian hoteliers will leave for Moscow tomorrow for a visit expected to last several days. The delegation will hold talks with tourism officials on cooperation for promoting tourism between the two countries. The delegation is leaving at the request of the Jordanian tourism authority.

### New museum set up for Pella

AMMAN, June 28 (Petra) — Museums located near archaeological sites in Madaba, Karak, Petra, Jerash and Irbid have been supplied with different objects dug up recently together with the display stands, the Department of Antiquities announced. It said that a new museum to house the objects found at (Tabaqat Fahl) in the upper Jordan Valley region has been set up. The department is currently constructing museums at Deir Laboun and Lejjuh in a drive to preserve objects excavated at these sites.

### Egyptian writer blacklisted

AMMAN, June 28 (Petra) — The Egyptian writer Neguib Fouz has been added to the black list for violating the Arab League regulations for the boycott of Israel. All his books will be banned in Jordan, according to a statement issued by Minister of Finance and Customs Salem Mas'adah.

### Dudin invited to N.Korean conference

AMMAN, June 28 (Petra) — Minister of Agriculture M. Dudin today received an invitation to take part in an international conference for Non-aligned and developing nations which will be held in North Korea. The invitation, extended by the North Korean deputy premier and minister of agriculture, was delivered by the North Korean ambassador in Jordan Li Sok Ryong. Participants in the conference, which will be held between August 31, will discuss the subject of increasing world food production and cooperation among the participating nations in respect. The conference is in implementation of a Non-aligned foreign ministers resolution.

### ALO team arrives here

AMMAN, June 28 (Petra) — A delegation from the Arab League Organisation (ALO) arrived in Amman today en route Geneva to Baghdad after participating in the 67th conference of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) which was held in Geneva this month. The delegation, which is headed by director general Al Hashemi Al Banani, met with the secretary of the Ministry of Labour Tayseer Abdul Jabbar to discuss the implementation of an agreement concluded two years ago between the ALO and the Jordanian Ministry of Labour.

شركة بكتل العربية المحدودة  
مدينة الجبيل الصناعية

طبيب صحة عامة

تقوم شركة بكتل، وهي شركة رائدة في مجال الهندسة والإنشاء، بمساعدة الهيئة الملكية في تطوير وتنمية مدينة الجبيل الصناعية والتي تقع بالمنطقة الشرقية بالملكة العربية السعودية.

ولدى مجموعة عمليات العناية الصحية بشركة بكتل حاجة ماسة إلى طبيب صحة عامة. وينبغي أن يكون المتقدم خريجى مدارس طبية تدرس باللغة الإنجليزية ويحلمون بدبلوم الصحة العامة والطب الوقائى. ويفضل من له خلفية في العمل في العيادات. ويجب ان يكون لديه خبرة حديثة لا تقل عن أربع سنوات في مجال الصحة العامة مع طلاقة في التحدث باللغتين العربية والانجليزية. ويحق لمن يتعين في هذه الوظيفة الحصول على سكن عائلى ومرتب مفر إضافة الى مزايا عينية تشمل اجازات منتظمة مدفوعة.

على المتقدمين لهذه الوظيفة الاتصال بالسيد/ مصطفى الدغفق - هاتف ٤٦٦٦ - ٣٤١ - ٠٠٣ فاكس ٣٣١٢٨٠ أو ٣٣١٢٨١ أو ٦٣١٠١١ أو ٦٣٢٠١١ أو الكتابة الى شركة بكتل العربية المحدودة ص.ب/١٢١، مدينة الجبيل الصناعية - المملكة العربية السعودية.

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مواقة وزارة العمل رقم م ٨١/٩٥ تاريخ ٨١/٢٧

## WHAT'S GOING ON

### Exhibitions

\* An exhibition of olivewood carvings and flower arrangements by Jordanian artist Ibrahim Arar, at the Holiday Inn hotel.

\* "City Reflections" displaying photographs of the City of London, by Brian Wigginton, at the British Council in Jabal Amman.

\* An exhibition of photographs of the American West by the American photographer Ansel Adams, at the American Centre, off Third Circle in Jabal Amman.

## APARTMENT FOR RENT

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3. 5 Nos Toyota Stout Pick ups, Model 1977
4. 4 Nos Toyota HIACE Vans, 12 seaters Model 1977
5. 2 Nos Toyota Coasters, 25 seaters, Model 1977
6. 2 Nos Bedford water tankers, Model 1977

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2. Cook/Cleaner  
Applicants must be able to cook European food, speak fluent English. Duties include cooking for four persons and housekeeping their flat. An accommodation allowance will be given to the suitable person.

In the first instance telephone Ahmad Shihab to arrange for an interview. Telephone 30681.

مركزنا من الأعمال



مركزنا من الامم

# 'We have an identity crisis as a nation and a community'

Following is the full text of a Jordan Times interview with His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, patron of the Concept Group on Jordanian Archaeology. The interview was conducted by Steve Ross:

Q. You have just received a copy of the final recommendations of the Concept Group. Do you have any comments apropos of this document?

A. First, I note the call for an initial "evaluation of the raw materials of the historical and archaeological heritage of Jordan." I hope that this survey can start in terms of both ground and aerial surveys, that is the physical aspect of it. And I think that the Jordanian Geographic Centre and the Royal Scientific Society can participate to a large extent in collecting and analysing these data. As you know, the group decided on six points, primarily concerned with the "raw materials" of the historical and archaeological heritage of Jordan, the processing of these raw materials -- which means the use of existing laboratory facilities -- and what is very important also is "the presentation and promotion of the history and archaeology of Jordan, and its place within the wider sphere of international scholarship and human relations." And I would say that that means an interdisciplinary approach. For the first time, we have got the schools that participated committed to the idea of an inventory of achievement in the past as well as a projection of possible areas of interest -- on the basis not of individual schools' tackling individual problems, but of a determined effort to cover historical periods with some guidance towards areas of interest. For example, I feel that the Islamic history of the region possibly represents 20 per cent of the wealth of historical work, and this is to be considered if one is to look back to 3300 B.C. and return to some of the older sites, such as Tuleilat Al Ghassul or Bab Al Dhra and then move forward -- the Islamic period is relatively unattended. And in that sense, I think that these priorities should be made clear... in the future. I think also that having this inventory will help us to overlap with neighbouring schools and neighbouring countries in a more determined effort to focus on building bridges.

Q. What will be done with the Concept Group's recommendations? Will they be sent to any government bodies or the National Planning Council; will they have any impact on the five-year plan?

A. Well, I don't think that there's any direct relation with the five-year plan; but I think the recommendations themselves constitute a five-year plan.

Q. But will they be specifically taken into account in the formulation and implementation of the plan?

A. Well, I would like to remind you that the sum allotted to the Department of Antiquities for its own five-year plan is hardly a reflection of the priorities that we would like to see developing on a wider scale with the participation of the schools. So the Department of Antiquities plan may be a formal priority, but the context of this wider survey will bring in the activity of not only the local Jordanian schools but also the activity of many of the universities that have been supportive in the past of archaeological work in this country.

Q. On things like the recommendations that do not have to do specifically with the participation of the schools, for instance the establishment of a Middle East research centre and the location of the national museum -- what weight will those have in government decision-making?

A. The two subjects to which you refer are clearly defined in the five-year plan of the Department of Antiquities. The development of the museum on the Qal'a is under way and as far as the "focal point," the study centre, to which you refer is concerned, it really depends very much on the schools whether or not we can develop such a focal point. The view of history that I am aiming at is not a narrow, archaeological or architectural development, but an interdisciplinary development possibly including sociological studies, anthropological studies and the like. Possibly what we are looking for is the creation of a new body -- worrying as that may be -- which can, in conjunction with the universities, focus on the question of the history and heritage of Jordan. But this transcends the rather clearly defined mandate of the Department of Antiquities. It also transcends its financing.

Q. On that question of financing -- would this be a regional, or possibly an international, effort?

A. The survey itself will be an essential first step. And then on the basis of this, I think institutions, through ongoing activities such as the Bilad Al Sham Conference, and the Al al-Bait Institute for Islamic Civilisation Research... universities can be contributive to this activity. And in terms of funding, we would have to look for funding from a trust. The concept of a trust is being studied today by the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and they are looking for appropriate legislation to protect the heritage. But my feeling is that, with ongoing studies of the French concept of national trust -- *patrimoine nationale* -- the Spanish concept, and the British concept of such a trust, the funding of such an activity should come from a permanent body of individuals: formed possibly on the basis of the credibility of this activity; with a specialised banking system, and on the basis of the subdivision of this activity, as in the case of the *patrimoine nationale* in Spain; you have an aspect of the *patrimoine nationale* which focuses on manuscripts and documents, which is a specific field. You have a *patrimoine nationale* activity which focuses on the preservation of buildings, relatively to a specific field, and so on.

So in terms of funding, funds and endowments can be made available to the national trust; but this is a financial concept and an institutional concept which has yet to be developed. I see the need developing on the basis of the identification, through the survey, of the wealth of the Jordanian heritage, and this has yet to be done.

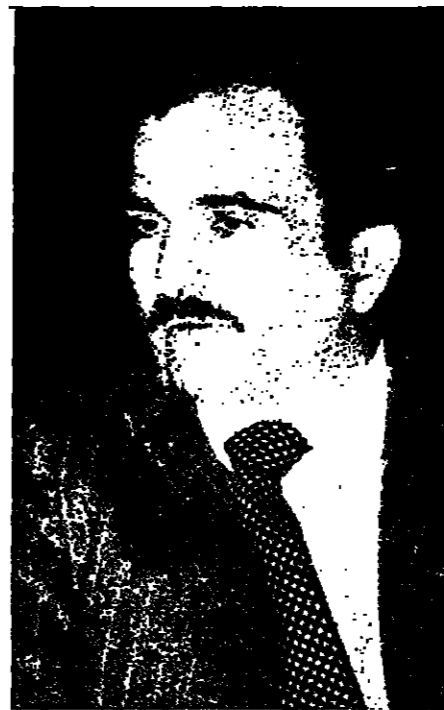
Q. I realise that this is something that's still in the future. But one question that is already being asked is whether such a centre or a trust would detract from, or weaken, the work of the Department of Antiquities itself.

A. No, on the contrary, I think that it's an umbrella-type organisation which would bring together everyone interested in related matters. It is interdisciplinary, and it would bring together the interests of the

Department of Antiquities, and those interested in historical studies of any kind.

Q. Much wider than just an archaeology centre?

A. Yes indeed. You see, the Department of Antiquities is after all a governmental body; what I'm looking for is a national trust which would transcend governmental arrangements, and would be a more permanent feature of the country's commitment to its heritage.



Crown Prince Hassan

Q. Is the comparison to the Royal Scientific Society applicable?

A. No, I don't think we have a comparison to the RSS; the RSS is not a foundation. The foundation concept does not have a direct interpretation in Jordanian law, other than the Muslim *waqf*, or endowment. You see, the governments change in Spain and the United Kingdom, but the national trust remains.

Q. The question of the national museum has been around for a long time. As far as I can tell, the thinking of the Concept Group was tending towards not putting it on the Qal'a. What is your current thinking on this matter?

A. Well, I think that the idea of the Concept Group is not in any way to discontinue the activity on the Qal'a; the problem is basically one of funds... the availability of funds to find land and build a new monolithic national museum. One idea is to develop the Jerash museum in this way. The land exists, and it could be an extension of the Jerash museum.

Q. But this huge complex that is planned, with a modern building to be built on the site of Amman's ancient Citadel...

A. No, it would be a step in that direction, not necessarily a complex as such. If, in the next 10 years, the hope that we have of clearing many of the buildings in the area -- such as the Philadelphia Hotel and others -- and building an archaeological "lung" which links the Roman Amphitheatre with the Qal'a, can develop, then maybe some of these activities can be developed on the basis of three or four small museums, one of which could even be housed in the present municipality building, for example.

Q. Covering the downtown area?

A. Yes. Rather than having one large complex, you would have several interrelated museums such as the present Folklore and National Life of Jordan museums (adjacent to the Roman Amphitheatre).

Q. One of the recommendations of the Concept Group is that the Citadel itself should be developed along the lines of the Acropolis at Athens, which means emphasising the ancient monuments on the site, not putting more buildings up there.

A. Yes. That presents us with a very specific task.

Q. Your Highness, you have given a great deal of your very valuable time to this matter of the heritage of the past, while there are many pressing questions of the present to attend to. Can you say why? What is the philosophy behind it.

A. Because I think that we have an identity crisis as a nation and as a community. We have a very rich history. It is unfortunately paradoxical that countries which have relatively little history, such as for example the United States -- with a bicentenary to boast of -- do so much with what they have, and I think we can learn from that. I think we have to make history more tangibly felt by our young people. I find it very moving to be able to hold in my hand an Islamic manuscript; and it's rather sad on the other hand that when archaeological teams come to dig in our country they have to post watchmen as if this heritage had to be protected from the people. And I think that there's a communication gap. This gap has to be filled. So I don't look on our activity as one of dealing with inanimate buildings or inanimate writings of the ancients; but I do look on it as a very important activity in restoring our national self-confidence.

Q. Do you think the Concept Group meeting has been a good and productive follow-up on the Oxford Conference, and are you optimistic about future conferences?

A. As I said, we hope they can contribute some of their time to abstracts; that is to say, they are all very busy with their own projects, but I hope that the schools, in particular the Amman-based schools, can contribute to the extent of the survey, which is so important as the groundwork for the next step. It requires a great deal of work, and very little has been achieved.

Q. The next conference will be held in Amman?

A. The idea is to hold it in Amman; but I also don't see that this contradicts the idea of holding small working group meetings -- for example, in Germany where we have been invited to meet.

Q. You see these conferences as contributing to the organising and establishment of priorities for historical work...

A. I think certainly these priorities can be developed: here in the Concept Group document it refers to the monthly or bimonthly meetings, and it looks to me like they have their work cut out for them.

Q. ...rather than being just scholarly meetings, where papers are presented, as at the Oxford conference?

A. Yes. There is specific action to be taken.

## Action programme for Jordan's heritage

By Steve Ross

Special to the Jordan Times

IAN -- Several weeks ago, acts were signed with several construction firms to build a network of roads linking key points in Jordan, to ease internal traffic and facilitate the passage of goods, especially to Iraq, began soon afterwards on roads, one of which is to link Qadisiyah, a small village east of Amman, with Azraq oasis in the desert.

Muwaqqar-Azraq road, if the shortest route between the two points, would have to be within two or three kilometres at the most of Qasr Khariq, one of Jordan's best-kept and most impressive monuments of the Early Islamic period. And if it came too close, damage could be done to the ruins of Jordan's rich past. Kharaneh, the final route of the road, is not all that close to the Azraq oasis, and the equipment being used in its construction are easily visible from the road. But the worrying thing is that the road did present a real threat to Kharaneh, Director-General of Antiquities Dr. Hadidi, whose responsibility it is to look out for such historical remains, knew of the project until he was alerted "through the grapevine" from a foreign architect who had been working on the site.

Director of Public Works Amr Al-Sayid, contacted by telephone, told the Jordan Times that as far as he knew, no attempt had been made to consult with the Department of Antiquities concerning the project. The private contractor preparing studies on the road, however, taken the location of the road into account, he said. The road was to be fenced which encloses a large area around Qasr Khariq, Al-Sayid said, and affirmed that there was no threat of damage to the site. And if there were any such cases, he asked, why the department contacted the Ministry on its own initiative? Lack of communications between those responsible for the road and those working on the site, he said, is but one of the problems faced by Jordan's Department of Antiquities. Chronically understaffed and without adequate funding, the department has never been able to do a thorough job of meeting its legal obligations. And while the picture is brighter every year, as Dr. Hadidi told the Jordan Times in a recent interview, many problems remain.

As to look for solutions to the problems and to find better ways to preserve, study and promote Jordan's historical heritage, the Concept Group on Jordanian History and Archaeology was set up from April 3-8. Under the patronage of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, some of the world's top scholars in the field of Eastern studies analysed the problems, discussed proposals and agreed on a document setting out specific steps to be taken. The Concept Group's members were representatives of the national groups -- European, American and

Australian -- that had met one year before at the First International Conference on the History and Archaeology of Jordan at Oxford University.

The final, 14-page statement of the group is, in Dr. Hadidi's words, "a sort of a working document... For us, it will be a guide," he says, adding that "we are keen to see that most of these recommendations be implemented." The Concept Group chose to use terminology borrowed from industry to define the task ahead: its recommendations are divided into three sections, dealing with the "raw materials" of the historical heritage, their "processing" and

what it should be and how implemented. Such a centre would provide information services, opportunities for international scholars to meet and collaborate and facilities for research and teaching. The establishment of an international library and an Arab conservation institute are also recommended.

The group stresses that "the upgrading of the Jordan Department of Antiquities is a necessary prerequisite to the establishment of the centre, but both can proceed simultaneously." And its document notes that while the improvement of the department's facilities is the recommended.

*"The upgrading of the Jordan Department of Antiquities is a necessary prerequisite to the establishment of the (Middle East research) centre, but both can proceed simultaneously."*

the "presentation and promotion" of the final product.

The highest priority, all concerned agree, is the first task listed (although, according to one group member, all recommendations are considered to be of nearly equal urgency). In an interview with the Jordan Times, Crown Prince Hassan himself also stressed the need for thorough surveys and the compilation of an "inventory" of work done and to be done, and expressed the hope that the international schools, while occupied with their own specific projects, would be able to contribute to such "abstracts".

In addressing the Concept Group at its first session, Prince Hassan set forth his own broad vision of how the national heritage ought to be preserved: a vision of a national trust patterned after such organisations in Spain, the United Kingdom and France -- a "patrimoine nationale". The Crown Prince stresses, in speaking of such a trust, the interdisciplinary nature of its mandate. More than just an archaeological body, it would be, he says, an "umbrella-type" organisation which would "bring together everyone interested in Jordan's past, and would transcend specific governmental or academic bodies such as the Department of Antiquities and Jordan's universities.

Associated with the idea of such a trust is a proposal for a historical and archaeological research centre to be founded in Amman, which would "serve the needs of all states in the Middle East and of all scholars throughout the world interested in this field." This proposal came out of the Oxford conference of 1980, and was discussed again at April's Amman meeting.

While giving its full support to what it called the "far-sighted initiative" of the Amman centre, the Concept Group set forth a list of specific recommendations on:

possibility of the Jordanian government, the vision of the centre is something on which international support will have to be sought.

Dr. Hadidi remarks that the historical and archaeological centre is, in the form envisaged by the Oxford conference, "very ambitious"; and that while backing the idea, the Concept Group was more concerned with the immediate requirements of the Antiquities Department. The cost of the new centre would be very high. Dr. Hadidi says; and the general trend of the international scholars' remarks was "along the lines of, 'since we have the (Department of Antiquities) Registration Centre already, we should improve and enlarge it, and raise its standard.'" This, however, "does not mean abandoning the basic target" of a new institution, Dr. Hadidi said.

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### Good news

WE ARE heartened by the news from the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) summit conference in Nairobi. The OAU has agreed to establish two African peace-keeping forces to resolve the problems of the Western Sahara and Chad, both of which are African problems with a strong Arab angle to them. The positive Moroccan proposal to hold a referendum in the Western Sahara to allow the people there to determine their own future should be welcomed by all Arab and African states, for whom the struggle for self-determination has been and continues to be a cornerstone of national liberation and development. The resort to peaceful resolution of the Sahara issue after five years of fighting between various North African and Arab groups is an important step on the road to resolving other inter-Arab disputes that have diverted attention from the long struggle against Zionism and western-backed imperialism. There can be no meaningful confrontation with Zionism, leading to a fair resolution of the Palestinian issue, while assorted Arab factions and states are fighting each other with more energy than they put into the battle in Palestine.

The OAU decision to wind down the conflict in Chad by introducing an African peace-keeping force to replace Libyan troops is similarly welcomed. The conflict in Chad has given Arab countries in north Africa the opportunity to wage verbal and diplomatic battle against each other to the detriment of all concerned. For the OAU now to step in and propose a realistic mechanism to restore peace in Chad and the Western Sahara is an indication of the maturity of the OAU itself, and recognition that battles among Arab or African brothers are a futile exercise.

### ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

**AL RA'I:** The readiness shown by the Italian Nuclear Energy Agency few days ago to renew its cooperation with fraternal Iraq is a good initiative worthy of appreciation and encouragement. This initiative means that the aggression on the Iraqi reactor and the ferocious campaigns by which Israel tried to justify this aggression have not changed the positive attitude of the Italian Nuclear Energy Agency towards Iraq's legitimate ambition to benefit from nuclear energy.

We should keep in mind that the appreciation and encouragement of this attitude should not be restricted to mere talk, but should be translated into action as soon as Italy acts in this connection.

We believe that the Arabs can express their respect to the Italian attitude by strengthening cooperation with Italy in all fields, particularly the economic field, because this is the realistic approach to international relations.

The Arabs should prove by practice the benefit of friendship and the utility of enmity to them, because under no circumstances should the Arabs treat those who plotted to destroy the Iraqi reactor and those who are expressing their readiness to participate in rebuilding it on an equal footing.

We sincerely hope that the Italian initiative will materialise and hold out in the face of the American and Israeli pressure, and that the Arabs will reward this initiative to prove to the whole world that friendship with the Arabs means a great deal.

**AL DUSTOUR:** When a declaration was made that Libyan-Moroccan relations have been restored to normal, we welcomed this step and wished that it would be followed by other steps which are indispensable for rebuilding the whole of the Arab ranks and for availing all Arab resources for the task of mobilizing the basic Arab effort in confronting the great challenge facing the Arab Nation. The treacherous Israeli raid on the Iraqi nuclear installations was the harbinger of the great danger which emerged in the midst of the Arab differences and the futile armed dialogue to knock at the ears of the Arabs, warning them against the gravity of the danger facing them.

With reports coming from Morocco that it has approved Jordan's memo calling for a referendum among the inhabitants of the Western Sahara to decide their own future, we feel satisfied and greatly appreciate the significance of this approval.

The Arab citizen, whether he is in the Western Sahara or in any other place of the Arab Homeland, should feel that Arab weapons are the means for defending Arab dignity, freedom and national and humanitarian rights. This belief has never been shaken in the hearts of the Sahara inhabitants during the years of the bloody tragedy and the feverish struggle between two Arab parties.

Arab blood should not be spilled by Arab weapons. If arbitration to a reasonable and quiet dialogue fails to resolve the differences between two disputing Arab parties, then let the return to the Arab referendum be the base which can be resorted to to resolve any Arab dispute with such gravity.

While we support the right of the Saharan people to decide their own future, we also support the opening of logical channels for resolving the Lebanese crisis. Furthermore, we are enhancing the strength of the Arab position represented in our support of Iraq in its dispute with Iran, and offering a new logical solution for this dispute.

Time is passing quickly, and history cannot forgive us if we continue to dissipate our efforts, energies and resources. Much of the future of our nation and next generations is being decided in these difficult days in which the enemies of our nation are taking every opportunity to exploit its weakness in order to increase their gains at our expense and to consolidate their feet on our lands which they occupied by the force of arms. They are seeking in earnest to deprive our nation of its language, history, the landmarks of its civilisation and the characteristics of the Arab individual which he has protected for decades of history by his blood and built with his sweat, labour and faith.



## EEC agrees on common passport

By Andrew Gowers

BRUSSELS — The French call it colour Bordeaux, the British call it Burgundy, but at least they have finally agreed on a common European passport.

Representatives of the 10 European Economic Community (EEC) countries have signed an agreement to introduce a new travel document which will bring their different national passports into line and between the same covers.

The signing came nearly seven years after European leaders agreed in principle to introduce a common passport, hailed on a number of occasions by the European Parliament as "a sign for the outside world of the solidarity of European citizens."

There was only one hitch. The ceremony, which many EEC countries had wanted to turn into a media spectacle stressing the symbolic value of the accord, had to be conducted in private because of British sensitivity to public opinion at home on the subject.

Some diplomats felt it was characteristic of the years of difficult, and at times seemingly petty, negotiations that the last fanfare should sound slightly out of tune.

Indeed, the talks leading up to this week's agreement often appeared to symbolise not European unity but discord among its members.

Common Market leaders pronounced themselves in favour of the original idea at the community's Paris summit in 1974.

But when it came to technical detail, a host of disagreements arose. The governments could not agree early in the talks on what colour was to adorn the passport's jacket.

Worse still was the dispute about the wording on the cover. Several members and the EEC Commission itself, which was formulating the proposals for them to consider, wanted to stress the European nature of the passport by putting the words European Community at the top.

But the British and the Danes would have none of it. The British wanted their own name displayed prominently with the EEC's title squeezed in tiny lettering underneath.

It is easy to see why the British were so touchy. According to a survey of European public opinion in April, published by the EEC Commission this week, more than half of Britain's population is against the European passport.

A majority of Danes, too, oppose the idea. The British are very attached to their passport as symbol of national unity, one EEC official said. "As yet, they have no other definition of nationality."

There is also the issue of national sovereignty, one which played a prominent role during political campaigns about EEC membership in Britain in the mid-1970s, and which still raises hackles in Denmark.

"The feeling tended to get around that the faceless Eurocrats were chipping away at another piece of the national heritage," said an official. "As it happened, the feeling was wrong, as this was a decision taken by governments," the official added.

A cartoon published by Britain's Daily Express newspaper in March depicts a grotesque potential design for the European passport.

It carries a crest surrounded by then French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

The passport proclaims the bearer's right to "climb all the butter mountains and to bathe in all the wine lakes without let or hindrance," a reference to stockpiles of these products which have built up because the EEC pays subsidies to the producers even when there is insufficient demand for them.

The passport's actual format is less overbearing. Coloured a discreet maroon, it bears the words "European Community" at the top, followed by the name and crest of the individual country.

As a sop to those who fear the erosion of national powers, member states retain the right to display the EEC's title in a slightly smaller print size than their own.

Inside, the passport is a veritable tower of babel, listing information in all seven of the community's official languages.

Some countries will also include a computerised card carrying data about the owner of the passport.

The new document is to be phased in by 1985. Belgian Foreign Minister Charles-Ferdinand Nothomb said his country would probably be the first to introduce the passport.

EEC Commission officials stressed this week's agreement was only a start. The new passport, is only a unified format for 10 different national passports, they said.

There is still a long way to go before there can be one passport for the entire community. As things stand, a common passport would be useless for travelling to the Soviet Union, as it does not even recognise the European Common Market.

But officials will next be working on the idea of abolishing the need for passport controls within the community, so that travellers could eventually cruise from Copenhagen to Palermo without the inconvenience of being checked.

REUTER

### LETTER TO THE EDITOR

## Avert another war in Korea

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** The following letter was received from the embassy in Amman of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

U.S. IMPERIALISM unleashed an aggressive war in Korea on June 25, 30 years ago.

To attain their aggressive end, they threw into the Korean war huge armed forces — two million strong — their three services, troops of their 15 satellite countries and the South Korean puppet army — plus quantities of up-to-date military equipment and resorted to the most barbarous methods and means in the world history of war.

The aggressors fully revealed their brutality and savagery during the Korean war. In violation of international law and elementary human morality, they did not hesitate to use chemical and bacteriological weapons, reduced town and country to ashes by indiscriminate bombing and shelling and killed innumerable defenceless people.

They suffered a miserable defeat at the hands of the Korean people who waged a heroic struggle, rallied us one around the great leader, President Kim Il Sung, the legendary hero and the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors, who prattled

about "blitzkrieg", believing in their numerical and technical superiority, sustained irretrievable military, political and moral defeats, and they could not but kneel down before the Korean people and sign the armistice agreement where they unleashed the war.

The war ended in defeat for the aggressors on July 27, 1953, contrary to their expectation.

The three-year war calamities were horrible. Such calamities should never be repeated. To do this, the U.S. imperialists, the authors of the war, must be made to withdraw from South Korea.

For this purpose, the world progressives have fixed the period from June 25 to July 27 as the "month for the anti-U.S. common struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops from South Korea" and have observed the month every year for the past 15 years.

But U.S. troops still remain in South Korea, and they are leading the situation in Korea closer to the brink of war.

They must withdraw from South Korea without delay, taking along with them their troops and lethal weapons. They must take their hands off Korea as unanimously demanded by the entire Korean people and the peoples of the world.

## DE FACTONOMICS

### An economic interpretation of Zionism, Part 2

By T.A. Jaber

I POINTED OUT in my previous article that Zionism is a neo-colonialist movement which contains elements, such as racism, oppression and double standard practices, that make it the worst type of colonialism.

Now, the question is to analyse how Zionism was capable of achieving its main objective, namely the establishment of Israel, without being a colonising power. Politically, such question may be thought of as naive, or asking the obvious. Never-the-less, let us follow economic reasoning. Again, I am not intending to present here a historical study or a chronological survey of Zionism; my objective is much more modest.

Zionism as an entrepreneur promoted the idea of a Jewish state in Palestine. A "feasibility study" of this idea was conceived and undertaken. The "feasibility study" of establishing Israel revealed the following sore facts:

1. At the time, there was an interest in the West to solve what was called "the Jewish problem". One solution would have been to have to integrate Jewish communities in the societies where they lived. This did not appeal to the Zionists, and perhaps was not socially possible.
2. The Zionists fully cooperated with the West and succeeded in giving the impression that a Jewish state in the Middle East would be a military outpost for the Western powers and a guardian of their interests. In other words, Israel would be an assured ally.
3. The significance of Al Mashreq Al Arabi cannot be underestimated in terms of its geographical location, particularly the Suez Canal, and its oil. These are of strategic importance in the international power struggle.
4. Palestine and Al Mashreq Al Arabi in general were underpopulated, and underdeveloped; Arab nationalism had just been initiated as a political factor. Clearly, there was a time-

lag which was not in our favour.

Thus the objective of establishing Israel appeared to be feasible and enforceable on the Arabs. The history of the first half of this century reveals the many ways and steps through which Zionism imposed its plans on the Arab inhabitants and how the latter resisted these plans.

As an entrepreneur, Zionism promoted the idea of a Jewish state in Palestine among the Jewish communities and the Western societies. Given the appropriate overall conditions, what remained for Zionism to attain their objective were the following:

1. People: Zionism induced organised and large-scale Jewish migration to Palestine. These were mostly either Zionist themselves or brain-washed. After 1948, Zionism started to adopt a selective immigration policy where the young and qualified people were preferred. The Jewishness of the state is taken by Zionism as essential for Israel, but not any Jew would qualify. The mixture between Oriental Jews and those of the West should be kept in mind. As Ben Gourion once said, Israel should not become a Levantine state.

The growth of the Jewish population in Israel should be maximised according to Zionism. Thus, immigration is a continuing programme, large families are officially subsidised, and emigration of Jews from Israel creates great concern among the Zionists.

On the other hand, the Arab population is *per se* a constraint on the Zionist plans. Population growth of Arabs in Palestine and other occupied Arab areas should be minimised by many measures including killing, displacement, expulsion, imprisonment, harassment, etc. Concentration should be on Arab children and youths, particularly males. If there is any need to employ Arab citizens in Israel, they should be given manual jobs with lower wages, long working hours and unfavourable working conditions.

Accordingly, Israel was established and expanded as the main product of Zionism. In a production process, it is uncommon to discuss ethical issues. Talk usually relates to efficiency, product quality and expansion of sales. Looking to the future, one tends to ponder on what can be done to face Zionist colonialism. Let us save this for the next article.

## Bangladesh opposition fails to rally support

By Anis Ahmad

DACCA — Opposition parties in Bangladesh, preparing for a mid-term presidential election in September, are becoming disillusioned over their failure to win increased popular backing after the assassination of President Ziaur Rahman.

Their hopes were based on the widely held belief that after the death of Zia, killed last month in an abortive military rebellion, his faction-ridden Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP) would quickly lose support.

But despite Zia's death, the BNP has so far remained largely united and was able — though only after days of argument — to announce in mid-June that it had made the "unanimous choice" of acting president Abdus Sattar, 75, as BNP candidate for the presidency.

The opposition is in a very different position. None of the nearly 50 opposition parties has yet been able to choose a presidential candidate, as a result of either poor public support for the nominees or severe internal rifts.

The BNP seems certain to capitalise on the late president's considerable popularity, particularly among village people, in its election campaign.

The BNP is also trying hard to retain its unity. Secretary General Badruddoza Chowdhury, previously opposed to Mr. Sattar's presidential candidacy, appealed to his audience at a recent public rally to ensure a landslide victory for Mr. Sattar.

The most formidable opposition party is the Awami League, headed by Hasina Wased, daughter of the country's first president, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman who, like President Zia, was assassinated.

Party sources described Hasina's election as party chief last February as a compromise aimed at holding the party together after a severe leadership crisis.

Apart from Hasina, who receive a sympathetic public welcome on her return home last month after six years of self-exile in India, the Awami League may find it difficult to find a suitable candidate.

But party leaders, due to choose a candidate on July 6, will be aware that Hasina is a newcomer to national politics and lacks electioneering experience.

The position of the second largest opposition party, the radical National Socialist Party (JSD), headed by retired Major Abdul Jalil, is even more uncertain.

The party has not yet announced whether it will take part in the election on Sept. 21, and the party

paper has quoted its general secretary, Abdur Rab as saying the JSD would decide whether to contest the election only after certain demands were met, including adoption of parliamentary government.

Political observers believe the JSD may form an alliance with other opposition parties — possibly even the Awami League and support a joint candidate.

Two other small leftist parties, the Workers' Party and the Democratic Party, have decided to participate in the presidential election but are not sure whether to fight it in alliance with other like-minded parties.

One man who could mount a formidable challenge to Mr. Sattar, if he had the backing of a multi-party alliance, is retired Gen. Mohammad Ataul Ghani Osmany, former commander of the forces which, with Indian help, won independence for Bangladesh from Pakistan in 1971.

Gen. Osmany, respected both in the army and among the civil population, opposed President Zia in the 1978 presidential election and now heads the Jatio Janata Party.

Another important opposition party is the ultra-rightist Jamat-e-Islami, if it contests the election, would certainly be supported by several other Islamic parties. The party's support comes mainly from the country's uneducated Muslims.

Other opposition groups, including the Muslim League and the Communist Party of Bangladesh, lack the strength to mount a worthwhile presidential campaign on an individual basis, but their support would be useful to a multi-party candidate.

A political outsider who has caught the attention of the country's political elite and is widely tipped as the possible presidential candidate of an as yet unnamed political alliance is Khawaja Wasiuddin, a retired lieutenant-general and ambassador to Kuwait and France.

Gen. Wasiuddin recently issued a statement calling on members of the armed forces to keep out of politics and saying they should express their political views only through their vote.

Speculation about the possible nomination of Gen. Wasiuddin or even Gen. Osmany points to the lack of serious civilian contenders for the presidency and the possibility of renewed military influence on the government.

But the repeated assurances of Lt. Gen. Hosain Mohammad Ershad, army chief of staff, that he will support a constitutionally elected government has to some extent restored the people's confidence in the survival of democracy here.

REUTER

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EAST

On Chad, Western Sahara

EAU summit urges U.N. role

AIROBI, June 28 (R) — African leaders have called for the establishment of two peace-keeping forces, one in Chad and the other in West Sahara.

They first approved last night a resolution that called for Libyan troops in Chad to be replaced by a pan-African peace-keeping force. Then another resolution called on the United Nations to participate in a peace-keeping force in the West Sahara where guerilla-backed guerrillas are fighting Moroccan rule.

It also called for an immediate ceasefire in the former Spanish territory. Leaders attending the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) summit asked the world body to cooperate with the 50-nation OAU providing the forces in West Sahara while a referendum and subsequent elections are organised and carried out.

Morocco's King Hassan agreed that a referendum be held in the phosphate-rich territory where Polisario Front guerrillas are fighting forces.

Conference spokesman, Mr. Peter Onu, told reporters there had been lengthy arguments before the resolution was approved.

Conference sources said nations which support the Polisario and self-proclaimed Sahara Arab Democratic Republic (SADR) had agreed to a date for the referendum. The resolution directed a committee of OAU leaders to meet before the end of August in collaboration with the fighting groups to work out details for the referendum.

Conference sources said the other resolution, sponsored by Mauritania and Congo, proposed that an OAU force go to Chad as part of a phased withdrawal.

Libya's move had been sharply criticised by some Africans who accused Libyan leader Col. Muammar Qaddafi of having expansionist ambitions.

The sources said Libya was not named in the resolution, which called for "foreign troops" for helping restore peace in Chad.

Delegates said the only country to attack Libya during yesterday's debate was Sudan. President Jafar Numeiri has long been a critic of Col. Qaddafi.

They said Gen. Numeiri listed 12 "illegal actions" by Libya in Africa. His address was then cut short on a point of order. Chad President Goukouni Oueddei told a news conference that the OAU had promised to help rebuild his country.

He said of the Libyans in Chad: "The government had been threatened and asked for military assistance. They will leave when the situation is normal."

The president said once Chad's army or a neutral force could take responsibility for law and order the government would ask the Libyans to go and would say: "Thank you, thank you. You have carried out your duty you can go home."

After African leaders decided the next summit in Tripoli, the meeting was closed by Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi who hoped his decisions would bring peace to West Sahara and Chad.

Speaking early today after a mammoth 12-hour final session of the conference, Mr. Moi said a significant breakthrough had been made on West Sahara.

"We hope this decision will at least pave the way for the relieving of the suffering of the Western Sahara people," the president said. On Chad he said: "We hope this resolution will also provide the basis for that country to return to peace."

Previous efforts to deploy a peace-keeping force in Chad have failed because of lack of funds, and arrears to the OAU are currently running at record levels.

Mr. Moi said Tanzanian Foreign Minister Salim Ahmed Salim had been made the official OAU candidate for post of secretary-general at the United Nations, where he formerly served as ambassador. The post becomes vacant at the end of the year.

MIDDLE EAST BRIEFS

King Hassan visits Saudi Arabia

TA'EF, Saudi Arabia, (A.P.) — King Hassan II of Morocco arrived in the Saudi summer capital of Ta'ef today on a state visit, the Saudi State Radio reported. The Moroccan monarch was greeted at the airport by King Khaled, Crown Prince Fahd and other official dignitaries, the radio said. The two leaders will discuss bilateral relations and the current situation in the Middle East, according to the broadcast.

president, Mr. Ziaur Rahman, slain on May 30. It will be rescheduled for a future date, the officials said. President Ahmed Sekou Toure of Guinea, who is also chairman of the peace committee, proposed the Dacca meeting to show respect to Mr. Rahman, who played an active role in ending the Iran-Iraq conflict as a member of the committee. Mr. Sekou Toure, after consulting committee members, reportedly decided to postpone the meeting in view of recent political developments in Iran.

Kuwaiti magazine suspended

KUWAIT, June 28 (R) — A leftist weekly magazine A-talia published in Kuwait has been suspended for three weeks for carrying an article critical of Bahrain. The information ministry's suspension order last night said the article was harmful to Kuwait-Bahrain relations. The magazine has been suspended several times before under Kuwait's strict press law.

Islamic conference postponed

DACCA, Bangladesh, June 28 (A.P.) — A meeting of the Islamic peace committee aimed at seeking ways to end the Iran-Iraq war has been postponed, officials said last night. The meeting was to have been held here June 29-30 in part to pay homage to the late

German envoy in Damascus

DAMASCUS, June 28 (R) — East German Deputy Prime Minister Guenther Feiler had talks today with Syrian officials on technical and economic cooperation between the two countries, it was announced here. Mr. Feiler arrived yesterday on a four-day visit.

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# ECONOMY

## Poor countries owe \$580b

WASHINGTON, June 28 (A.P.) — The poor countries owed \$580 billion the end of last year, and were falling further behind on their payments, according to new figures released by the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

The poor countries were \$6.8 billion in arrears compared with \$5.1 billion the year before, Mr. Thomas Reichmann of the IMF's external finance division said.

Mr. Reichmann said that although the total indebtedness increased last year from \$489.4 billion in 1979, the rate of increase is slowing down.

More than half of the debt of the developing countries is owed to 10 to 12 countries, said Chandra Hardy, who has been chief of financial studies at the World Bank.

The possibility that several of these larger borrowers could experience debt servicing difficulties at the same time can no longer be discounted, and such a bunching

could cause serious problems for banks," she warned Thursday.

Zaire's official creditors are discussing postponement of its debts next month at a meeting of the "Paris Club," an informal group set up in 1956. Ms. Hardy predicted that Peru and Turkey will be in the same position this year—Turkey for the fourth year in a row.

She quoted the biggest debtors as Brazil, with \$60 billion and Mexico with \$55, followed by Turkey, South Korea, Indonesia, Yugoslavia and Egypt all in the \$15 billion range. Peru, the Philippines and Chile owe about \$8 billion each.

These figures do not include Soviet bloc countries, led by Poland with a debt of some \$25 billion.

Ms. Hardy estimated that about half the medium and long-term debts — those that will only come due at least three years from

now—are owed to privately-owned banks rather than to official bodies.

A new report by the IMF shows the medium and long term debt of the poor countries rising from \$91 billion in 1972 to \$359 billion in 1979. This figure rose to \$456 billion last year.

Ms. Hardy said seven countries had to negotiate postponements of their official debts since 1977: Liberia, Peru, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Togo, Turkey and Zaire.

### Bahrain joins in boycott threat

BAHRAIN, June 28 (R) — Bahrain has joined Saudi Arabia in a boycott threat against Japan's Toyota car company over its pending deal on a joint venture with the U.S. Ford car manufacturers.

Commerce Minister Habib Kassem said in a statement that if the Japanese firm concluded any deal with Ford Bahrain would abide by the Arab boycott rules and ban Toyota cars.

The Damascus-based Arab Boycott Bureau has banned Arab dealings with Ford because of its production facilities in Israel.

Saudi Commerce Minister Sul-

### 120 years of rescue at sea

BREMEN (DaD) — When leaders in Bremen political, cultural and industrial life give one of their traditional banquets, there is always a plate collection for the German Lifeboat Service (DGzRS) which even today, 120 years after its foundation, is financed solely through donations and members' dues.

Nonetheless, West Germany's lifeboats — see picture — are among the best equipped in the world. Originally, the organization's main task was saving sailors from stormy seas. Today the majority of people they rescue are hobby sailors, dinghy paddlers and surfers.

The service's 36 lifeboats last year rescued 400 people from acute danger, 516 from threatening situations and gave assistance to 700 ships in distress.



## Soviet Union, South Africa in discreet links of gold

By David Marsh in London and Bernard Simon in Johannesburg

Rising East-West tension over Afghanistan and Poland has given the Kremlin a glittering windfall by helping push up the price of gold and other precious metals which Russia sells to the West.

But as the stakes climb both on the bullion market and in the international political arena, Moscow's links with the West over the mining and trading of the world's most capitalist metal are becoming ever more intricate.

Evidence is growing of discreet contacts and an increasing common interest with a country officially reviled by the Kremlin — South Africa, the world's number one gold producer.

The two countries, which mine about 75 per cent of the world's gold and also dominate production of diamonds and strategically-important metals like chrome and platinum, already maintain links over sales of minerals to Western markets.

At the moment, co-ordination amounts to little more than the passing of information about sales policies, and the two sides still appear deeply suspicious of each other.

But it is possible that the two countries could eventually extend co-operation to exchanges of mining expertise and metals technology.

This is an area where the Russians still have a lot to learn from

the West in their efforts to develop the enormous mineral wealth of Siberia and central Asia — and where collaboration with the U.S. and possibly Europe, too, may become more difficult if détente flags.

Significantly, it is also a sector where the Russians themselves have developed technological expertise of interest to the South Africans.

The two countries maintain no formal diplomatic or trade ties, so direct government-to-government contacts are impossible. But through various channels Russia has forged contacts with the Anglo American Corporation, the giant South African mining empire which has trading and mining connections throughout the world.

Companies in the Anglo American group account for one quarter of gold output of the non-Communist world, while its sister company, De Beers Consolidated Mines, dominates international diamond production.

Mr. Harry Oppenheimer, the chairman of Anglo American and De Beers, has the advantageous credentials, from the Russian point of view, of being an impeccable opponent of apartheid. But he is still widely regarded as the most important industrial figure in a country which relied on gold last year for more than 50 per cent of its total exports.

The two sides have been putting out feelers over mining and metallurgy at a time when both have been holding back the volume of

bullion sent to world markets in an effort to support the price.

The South African and Soviet governments are both firm believers in a strong monetary role for gold. The ruble is still formally backed by the Soviet State Bank's reserves of the yellow metal. And both countries have been rewarded by the sight of the gold price shooting up to an average price of over \$600 per ounce last year.

Although it is now down to around \$530 per ounce, more than \$300 below the short-lived peak in January 1980, immediately after Russia's invasion of Afghanistan, the price is still more than double the end-1978 level, providing an important boost to both economies.

The Soviet Union, always an enigmatic operator on world gold markets, has become even more mysterious by making greater efforts to hide the methods by which it channels metal to the West. It has also added to the puzzle by cutting back supplies at the same time as making large purchases on a number of other metal markets. Metal dealers believe the Soviets may be increasing consumption of metals like cobalt, titanium and tungsten for military purposes.

The Soviet Union has always strongly denied any suggestion of collusion with South Africa over mineral sales. In November, the government newspaper Izvestia said stories about South African links in the Financial Times and other newspapers were reminiscent of the propaganda methods of Dr. Goebbels.

Russia has always, however, been willing to compromise its ideological principles. Lenin wrote in 1921 that gold would eventually be used to line public lavatories. But pending the final socialist victory, Russia would have to exploit the capitalist system to get the best price for its gold. "When you live among wolves you must howl like a wolf," he said.

It has been an open secret for years that the Russians have been co-operating with De Beers in diamond marketing. Rough diamonds from Moscow are passed through a small London company to De Beers' Central Selling Organisation, which distributes them through its normal London sales.

South African and Russian platinum producers meet regularly in the offices of precious metals traders in London and at the annual platinum industry dinner at the Savoy hotel. In the words of one senior executive of a South African platinum mining company: "Each of us tries to find out as much as possible from the other while giving nothing away ourselves."

Suspicion that platinum co-operation might go a little deeper were strengthened last November when Mr. Gordon Waddell, an executive director of Anglo American, was spotted with Soviet officials in Moscow. He was watching the opera "Boris Godunov" at the Bolshoi Theatre.

Mr. Waddell, who has since become chairman of Johannesburg Consolidated Inv-

estment, the major shareholder in the world's largest platinum mine, told the reporter who saw him that he was just "passing through."

Shortly before, in September last year, Mr. Michael Beckett, an executive director of Consolidated Gold Fields, the London mining finance house 29 per cent owned by the Anglo American-De Beers group, visited Moscow with two other Con-Gold executives.

The prime purpose of the visit, hosted by the Soviet Foreign Trade Bank, which controls Russia's gold exports, was to allow the Con-Gold team to build up information on Soviet gold activities for use in the company's bullion surveys.

Con-Gold believes, however, that the relationship could eventually broaden out to exchanges of view on mining techniques and metallurgy.

This could include the question of some kind of joint mining venture — although any deal would certainly be years off. Con-Gold, which held a stake in a Russian gold mine before the 1917 revolution, makes clear that at the moment it has a lot of other international mining projects under consideration.

Con-Gold maintains that Anglo American's shareholding, most of which was built up just over a year ago, is purely an investment stake. In Johannesburg, however, suspicion that Anglo American is flexing its muscles has been aroused at Gold Fields of South Africa, 46 per cent owned by

ConsGold. Gold Fields executives are reported to be annoyed that their office memos are being circulated and discussed at the Anglo American headquarters.

Con-Gold itself has underlined the principal reason why the Russians are interested in mining co-operation with the West. Last year the company drastically lowered its estimate of Soviet annual gold production to around 300 tonnes. Previous estimates of over 400 tonnes had been based on over-generous assumptions of the efficiency of Russian equipment.

The experience of the British mining company, Rio Tinto-Zinc, shows that any talks with the Russians on mining ventures would be long and hard. Before the talks broke off in 1973, Rio Tinto spent years negotiating with the Soviet Union over a project to exploit the huge Udokan copper deposits in Siberia.

One stumbling block was that Soviet law forbids shareholdings by western companies in joint ventures: Rio Tinto wanted more than just a contract to manage the mine. The Soviet Union already relies on the West for supplies of heavy bulldozing and earth-moving equipment for use in its large open-pit gold and diamond mines.

U.S. companies like International Harvester and Caterpillar head the list of suppliers, although a large amount of equipment comes through Finland.

Con-Gold underlines the fact that co-operation might not be a one-way street. The Soviet Union

might itself be able to offer technology to the West.

This is in fact already happening. Gold Fields of South Africa is one of a string of companies interested in buying Russia's Kivert lead smelting process — reputed to be one of the best in the world — for use at the Black Mountain lead silver mine in the north-western Cape Province. A decision on the smelter is expected within two years.

The Black Mountain mine is being run jointly with Phelps Dodge, the U.S. mining company, with finance for the lead smelter possibly coming from the South African government's Industrial Development Corporation.

Talks on the smelter project are taking place with the West German engineering company Kloeckner-Humboldt-Deutz, which has close contact with the Russians and is handling licensing arrangements for the Soviet process in the West. Significantly, Anglo American itself made contact with KHD two years ago to express interest in the process.

Other companies interested in acquiring the technology include Cominco in Canada, AMAX in the U.S. Pressag in West Germany and Broken Hill Associated Smelters in Australia.

South Africa might also have something to learn from Russia in the area of gold marketing. The Soviets have become "very shrewd and business-like," says Mr. Hubert Baschnagel, executive board member responsible for gold and currency trading at Swiss

Bank Corporation.

Other bankers say it based Wozchod Handel Soviet-owned trading bank carries out Russian gold become a slick and profitable operation buying gold in London, Zurich and Fair Fair.

By contrast, the Swiss Reserve Bank, which has toria's gold marketing, deal less sophisticated. Last year it started a new policy of holding back production from the markets.

The South Africans signs keep in touch through the bullion deal trading centres of London and Frankfurt, according East German deal representatives of Russian participants — include with South African com to keep fully abreast of developments.

Russians sales to the thought to have fallen to tonnes last year from tonnes in 1979. The 1 sales would each have netted around the same foreign exchange (about 1980 price surge).

So far this year the Sw seems to have made no sales through its main outlet. Dealers believe the ding out for higher price to attempt to build up gold

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8:00 ..... News in Arabic  
8:30 ..... Arabic series  
9:30 ..... Wrestling  
10:15 ..... Foreign Film  
11:00 ..... News in Arabic  
11:10 ..... Cont. of Bestseller

**CHANNEL 6**

6:00 ..... French programme  
7:00 ..... News in French  
7:30 ..... News in Hebrew  
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12:00 ..... News Headlines  
12:03 ..... Pop Session  
12:06 ..... News Summary  
13:03 ..... Pop Session  
14:00 ..... News Bulletin  
14:10 ..... Instrumentals  
14:30 ..... 30 minute Theatre  
15:00 ..... Concert Hour  
16:00 ..... News Summary  
16:03 ..... Instrumentals  
16:30 ..... Old Favourites  
17:00 ..... Country Music  
17:30 ..... Pop Session  
18:00 ..... News Summary  
18:03 ..... Men from the Ministry  
18:30 ..... Sports Round-up  
19:00 ..... News Desk (News bulletin)  
Press review, News Reports)

19:30 ..... Music  
20:30 ..... Evening Show  
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21:57 ..... News Headlines  
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08:00 World News 08:10 Reflections 08:15 Music from Scotland  
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9:20 ..... Damascus  
9:30 ..... Jeddah  
9:40 ..... Muscat, Dubai  
9:50 ..... Doha, Bahrain  
9:55 ..... Kuwait (KT)  
10:00 ..... Dhahran  
10:05 ..... Abu Dhabi  
11:40 ..... Cairo (EA)  
13:35 ..... Lamaca  
14:25 ..... London  
14:20 ..... Moscow (SU)  
15:30 ..... Beirut (AE)  
15:35 ..... Jeddah, Medina (SV)  
16:30 ..... Cairo  
17:00 ..... Bangkok  
17:15 ..... New York, Amsterdam  
17:55 ..... Cairo  
18:00 ..... London  
19:00 ..... Cairo (AE)  
19:45 ..... Paris (AF)  
20:00 ..... Beirut (MEA)  
23:40 ..... Cairo (EA)

23:55 ..... Baghdad  
01:00 ..... Cairo

DEPARTURES:

03:30 ..... Cairo  
05:45 ..... Frankfurt (LH)  
07:00 ..... Damascus  
07:00 ..... Cairo (EA)  
08:55 ..... Aqaba  
09:00 ..... Rome (IA)  
09:25 ..... Beirut (MEA)  
10:30 ..... Lamaca  
11:00 ..... New York, Amsterdam  
11:10 ..... Athens  
11:30 ..... Cairo  
11:45 ..... Geneva, Brussels  
12:00 ..... London  
12:15 ..... Madrid  
12:20 ..... Frankfurt  
12:20 ..... Geneva, Zurich (SR)  
12:30 ..... Paris  
15:25 ..... Cairo (EA)  
16:30 ..... Kuwait (KAC)  
16:35 ..... Medina, Jeddah (SV)  
16:35 ..... Benghazi, Tripoli (LN)  
19:00 ..... Kuwait  
19:20 ..... Dhahran  
19:30 ..... Jeddah  
19:45 ..... Baghdad  
20:00 ..... Cairo  
20:30 ..... Cairo (EA)  
21:15 ..... Abu Dhabi, Dubai  
01:00 ..... Cairo (EA)

EMERGENCIES

DOCTORS:

Amman:  
Faiq Qaddoumi ..... 5587/62526  
Yousif Al Hourani ..... 25478

Zarqa:  
Hisham Hulusat ..... 82440

Irbid:  
Ahmad Bashawi ..... 73915

PHARMACIES:

Amman:  
Al Salam ..... 36730  
Al Razi ..... 77712  
Al Anceen ..... 77526  
Sameeh ..... 77526

Zarqa:  
Al Sha'ib ..... (-)

IRBID:

Amiri ..... (-)

TAXIS:

Al Khayyan ..... 41541  
Al Ahram ..... 63911  
Al Nahda ..... 63006  
Bashar ..... 71329  
Zeid ..... 64476

CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre ..... 41520  
British Council ..... 36147-8  
French Cultural Centre ..... 37009  
Goethe Institute ..... 41993  
Soviet Cultural Centre ..... 44283  
Spanish Cultural Centre ..... 24049  
Turkish Cultural Centre ..... 39777  
Haya Arts Centre ..... 65195  
Al Hussein Youth City ..... 67181  
Y.W.C.A. ..... 41793  
Y.W.M.A. ..... 64251  
Amman Municipal Library 36111  
University of Jordan Library ..... 84355/84366

SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1.30 p.m.

Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 1.30 p.m.

Rotary Club. Meetings every Thursday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2.00 p.m.

Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Near round. Tel. 23516

Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9.00

**PRAYER TIMES**

Fajr ..... 2:51  
Sunrise ..... 4:32  
Dhuhr ..... 11:39  
'Asr ..... 3:19  
Maghreb ..... 6:47  
'Isha ..... 8:30

**LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES**

Saudi riyal ..... 98.298.7  
Lebanese pound ..... 78/79

Syrian pound ..... 54  
Iraqi dinar ..... 711  
Kuwaiti dinar ..... 1190.  
Egyptian pound ..... 394  
Qatari riyal ..... 9  
JAE dirham ..... 9  
Omani riyal ..... 960  
U.S. dollar ..... 335.5  
U.K. sterling ..... 654.6  
W. German mark ..... 140.6  
Swiss franc ..... 165.4  
Italian lire .....  
(for every 100) ..... 28.  
French franc ..... 5  
Dutch guilder ..... 126.5  
Swedish crown ..... 66.  
Belgian franc ..... 85.  
Japanese yen ..... 150  
(for every 100) ..... 150

**USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS**

Ambulance (government) ..... 75111  
Civil Defence rescue ..... 61111  
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency) ..... 36381-2  
Municipal water service (emergency) ..... 37111-3  
Police headquarters ..... 39141  
Najdich roving patrol rescue police. (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency ..... 21111, 37777  
Airport information (ALLA) ..... 92205/92206  
Jordan Television ..... 73111  
Radio Jordan ..... 74111

Firestaid, fire, police .....  
Fire headquarters .....  
Cablegram or telegram .....  
Telephones: .....  
Jordan and Middle East trunk calls .....  
Overseas radio and satellite calls .....  
Telephone maintenance and repair service .....

مكتبة الامم



# No end in sight for baseball strike

NEW YORK, June 28 (A.P.) — U.S. major League baseball's silent summer is in its third week now. The crack of the bat, the roar of the crowd is absent in ball parks from Boston to San Diego, and there is no sign that things will be better in the near future.

Last Friday's meeting destroyed what little optimism that had been generated the previous two days when first the owners and then the striking ballplayers submitted new proposals on the stalemated issue of compensation—what kind and how much—for signing a quality free agent in the annual re-entry draft.

While compensation is the only issue at present, the gap between the warring parties could become increasingly wider before too long. If and when the strike is ever settled, there might be a torrid dispute over whether the strike time should be credited as part of a player's major League service.

To determine length of service, a "season" consists of 172 days in the majors, even though the April - Oct. calendar season runs longer than that. If strike time is not counted, a number of players—like Ron Guidry of the New York Yankees—can not become free agents at the end of the 1981 campaign.

On July 6, following a third one-week postponement, a National Labour Relations board administrative law judge is scheduled to hear the players' charge of unfair labour practices against the owners. The players are trying to force the owners to

open their books since management has been crying that massive free-agent spending is driving them to the poorhouse.

When Friday's talks collapsed, federal mediator Kenneth Moffett said no further sessions would be scheduled for at least several days.

The owners achieved a victory of sorts Friday Philadelphia when U.S. district court judge Donald VanArtsdalen dismissed a temporary injunction in a suit brought by the major League Umpires Association seeking to prevent the owners from collecting up to \$50 million in strike insurance.

However, the judge set a hearing for tomorrow on a request by Richie Phillips, head of the umpires' group, to remand the suit back to common pleas-court, where it was first filed.

The players have charged for some time that the owners are

attempting to break the union. If so, there is nothing to indicate they are having any success.

"I didn't see any sign of any type of settlement whatsoever," said Pittsburgh's Kurt Bevacqua, who sat in on the talks for the first time Friday. "I'm ready to sit out all season if I have to, and when the strike started that was the last thing I wanted to do. We're no closer to a settlement than we were a year ago."

There was no sign Friday that either side was ready to move. "Both sides are losing," Moffett said, adding that the talks collapsed "probably because both sides ran out of gas as far as finding a way to resolve the issue at this time. We've been over and around and addressed the compensation issue just about everywhere it can be addressed."

## Halfway stage at Wimbledon

ON, June 28 (R) — Bjorn Borg, John McEnroe and Jimmy Connors have underlined their reputation as the big three of tennis during the week of Wimbledon, but elsewhere in the men's event scant was shown for reputations.

women's game, meanwhile, remained more predictable with the eight top seeds reaching tomorrow's quarter-finals. But over the entire week was the first round explosion of McEnroe's notorious temper.

volcanic American, expected by many to relieve Borg of the Swedish throne, has won five consecutive times, let the lid off at Wimbledon during his opening match on Monday, and the repercussions are being felt.

Many New Yorkers sent shock waves through the tournament when the umpire "an incompetent fool" and the referee "somewhat worse." Though he was repentant and apologetic afterwards, he was fined a \$1,500 fine the next day.

Connors' behaviour in subsequent matches was close to impeccable, but he admitted it was "a difficult experience having to play a man who is a bad boy, put it best yesterday when he said: 'The players respect. When the umpire does not respond to a question, he is treated like a 'nothing'. The players have to be considered, officials just look the other way when they are spoken to.'" Connors

and Connors have been the most impressive, neither dropped out in four matches. But McEnroe has been inconsistent. The other seeded player remaining, number 12 Peter McNamara of Australia, is Borg's next opponent, but an unseeded semi-finalist is set in the lower half of the draw, where McEnroe is the only one left.

Underdog will come from a quarter-final on Tuesday between the underdog of Australia and American Tim Mayotte. Two other players still in contention are Vijay Amritraj of India and Johan Kriek, who plays McEnroe.

women's event has gone more according to the plans of the committee, though there were minor upsets of lower seeds during the week. But American teenager Andrea Jaeger, rated fifth, was the only casualty among the top eight.

Yugoslav 10th seed Mima Jausovec, who showed out yesterday in a quarter-final against top-seeded American Chris Evert Lloyd in one of tomorrow's quarter-finals.

Mandlikova of Czechoslovakia, the Australian and French women, enhanced her reputation with some marvellous performances despite a back injury which is still affecting her. The second seed meets number six, Australian Wendy Turnbull.

Austin, the third seed, now plays fellow 18 year-old Pam Shriver, seeded seventh, in a contest between the two forerunners of the 1980s.

On Navratilova of Czechoslovakia, now a U.S. resident, has been proving each day and should eliminate eight-seeded Romina Ruzici tomorrow.

## FOR RENT

shed apartment, two bedrooms, separate central heating, behind Barq Supermarket in Shmeisani, Amman.

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Tel. 67863

## GOREN BRIDGE

HARLES H. GOREN  
881 by Chicago Tribune

Inevitable. South deals. ORTH 8654 AQJ4 KQJ5

EAST 3 ♠ 1072 ♣ K875 ♦ 109764 ♠ A

OUTH AK 32 32 KQ107632

West North East Pass 1 ♠ Pass Pass 2 ♠ Pass Pass 3 NT Pass Pass

er often walks a line between success and failure of a contract. re, any line that, at an extra opportunity, er how slim, should be ped eagerly. South this principle to come a contract that ave failed with more less play.

uction was routine. howed his red suits South's club rebid, tled for the no trump hen South showed no in any suit other be. s lead of the queen of was a blow to because it attacked

his only entries to the club suit. It was obvious that the clubs would have to be developed to make the no trump game, but if declarer led a low club to the jack and either defender could hold up, the suit would be dead. Declarer would be able to get to his hand only once to establish the suit; he would have no entry back to cash the good clubs.

The normal distribution of five missing cards is 3-2, so the careless declarer will lead the king of clubs from his hand and continue the suit until the ace is forced out. If the clubs split according to the odds, the suit will be established while declarer still has the spade honor in his hand as an entry.

As the cards lie, that line would fail. West's fourth club would become a stopper and the long clubs would wither on the vine. But declarer made his contract by giving himself a slight extra chance.

At trick two, declarer crossed to dummy with the ace of hearts and then led the jack of clubs. Had East followed with a low club, declarer intended to overtake the jack of clubs with the queen and play the percentages. As it turned out, East had to play the ace of clubs on the jack. Now declarer's club suit was set up while he still had a spade entry to his hand. Allowing for the extra chance—that East might have the singleton ace of clubs—had landed the vulnerable game.

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starting June 15th  
Love food and dancing  
We're Incomparable

## THE BETTER HALF. By Vinson

"Fantastic meal! Two more like this and you'll qualify for sainthood!"

## JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

CYDER  
UMTAG  
INNEAC  
CONDES

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: "O I D L E R"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: HOUSE LABEL DEPUTY CRABBY  
Answer: Not busy—but he could be riled if "disturbed"—AN "IDLER"

## Peanuts

**Andy Capp**

**Mutt 'n' Jeff**

## FORECAST FOR MONDAY, JUNE 29, 1981

## YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** You are eager to get compliments for doing excellent work, but don't be disappointed if those about you are too preoccupied with their own activities to give praise that is due.

**ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19)** Not a good day for recreation since there are likely to be problems you have to contend with. Strive for family harmony.

**TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20)** Give more attention to improving conditions in your home. Clear out bugs from a new venture you have started.

**GEMINI (May 21 to June 21)** Use more than average care while in motion and avoid possible accident. The evening can be a very happy time.

**MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21)** If you are tempted to spend more money than you can afford, think it over carefully. Be logical.

**LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21)** A good time to clear up those small, accumulated tasks. Spend more time on improving your health and appearance.

**VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22)** Handle those affairs that have posed problems in the past and get excellent results. Make sensible plans for the future.

**LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22)** Try to make allowances for a friend who is not acting right due to mounting pressures. Be poised at a social affair.

**SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21)** Make sure you obey every rule and regulation that applies to you and avoid possible trouble. Think constructively.

**SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21)** Don't waste time complaining to others about your hard luck. Instead, try to improve by taking the right steps.

**CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20)** Don't run away from pressing responsibilities to engage in new ones. Starting an argument with a neighbor solves nothing.

**AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19)** An associate may not be as cooperative as usual, but this will only be temporary. Sidestep one who opposes you.

**PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20)** Although your work load is heavy, take time to do it accurately for best results. Don't lose your temper today.

**IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY . . .** he or she should be encouraged to carry through with own ideas. Don't try to reprimand your progeny too much or the fine incentive could be lost or turned in the wrong directions because of lack of understanding.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

## THE Daily Crossword by Frank R. Jackson

ACROSS	25 Rds.	58 Neverthe-	13 Raise
1 Cause	26 Understand	less, for	14 Affirms
10 Lowest	27 Make unit	short	23 Tiny
15 Soaks in	28 South Fr.	57 Richards of	24 Deviate
16 Entertainer	30 Illegal	tennis	26 Fashion
Bordon	31 Pitch	58 Formal wear	28 Harvests
17 Outstanding	34 Pull-over	59 Baseball	30 Plundered
18 Garcia	36 Hanly	61 Certain	31 Forebears
Spanish	37 Deputy	chemical	32 Increase
poet	38 Bobolink	compounds	33 Boxing
19 all (take	41 Feasts	62 Made an	34 result
one's life)	43 Confederate	educated	35 Mohammedan
20 Pasture	44 Chemical	guess	36 title
21 Turkish	45 Obvise	63 Repairman,	39 Conjunction
bigwigs	46 Asner and	at times	40 Not one or
22 — we forgot	48 Ames	DOWN	the other
23 Cleverly	49 Hostilities	1 Urge on	41 Chemists'
humorous	48 The same	2 River	vessels
	50 Drunkard	in WWI	42 Nigerian
	54 Confused	3 Goads	tribesman
		4 Utmost	47 Vends
		extent	48 The others
		5 "What's —	50 "Widow"
		for me?"	composer
		6 Fra	51 Join
		7 Studio	together
		8 Dogmatic	52 Jewish
		opinion	feast
		9 Landed	53 Pays atten-
		country	tion to
		places	55 South
		10 Green color	African fox
		11 Boquet	57 San —
		12 Things gotten	Italy
		from	60 Pose for a
		other	portrait
		things	

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## WORLD

## Kabul claims scores of rebels killed: Journalist says rebels overran village

NEW DELHI, June 28 (A.P.) — The pro-Moscow Afghan regime has reported that scores of anti-communist insurgents were killed in fighting with government troops and ruling party militiamen in the provinces of Ghor, Baghlan and Badghis.

An insurgent leader, identified as Mohammad Ismael, was captured by army men in Qadis district of Badghis, northwestern Afghanistan, the official Afghan Radio said.

A large quantity of arms made in the United States, Egypt, China and Pakistan was allegedly recovered from the rebels, according to the Pushtu-language broadcast heard in India.

The broadcast did not give the overall death toll in the battles or further details.

Meanwhile, Mr. Babrak Karmal, the president of Afghanistan, who ended a four-day state visit to Czechoslovakia Friday with a large government and party delegation decided to stay on in Prague "unofficially for a few more days," Radio Afghanistan reported last night.

The broadcast gave no reason for the delay in Mr. Karmal's scheduled departure.

## Woman photographer's report

Meanwhile, Afghan rebels this week overran an eastern Afghan army post at Nari, a village about 30 kilometres from the Pakistan border, and claimed to have killed its commander and 44 other defenders, an American photographer said on her return from the area.

Lauren Stockbower, 29, said she entered the strategically located Kunar Valley village last Tuesday, the day after it was captured by 1,200 guerrillas who acted independently of the Pakistan-based insurgent parties.

She quoted one resistance leader, Mohammad Ghafur Yusofzai, as saying that four Soviet helicopters bombed Nari for two

consecutive mornings following the battle in which 15 of 60 troopers were taken prisoner. About a dozen houses were destroyed.

"On the trail, I heard the helicopters going over and heard the bombing," Miss Stockbower said adding that she hid under overhanging rocks for three hours in the afternoon. "When we arrived at Nari, smoke was still rising from some of the houses. They were burning still, hours after the air attack," she said.

"The body of Lt. Col. Mohammad Aslam, the local commander, was lying near the Kunar River and I photographed him. He had been shot in the stomach."

Miss Stockbower said she was told 44 other Afghan troops were killed but said she stopped counting after she saw 10 bodies.

The guerrillas, Kohistani, Gujjar and Nooristani tribesmen, attacked three days after village elders approached a resistance leader named Jamiat Ullah and told him the whole population would defect if he could guarantee their safety to Pakistan, she reported.

On June 20, the villagers left their homes for the nearby border

post to cross the border. At 8 p.m. the following night, the insurgent force moved on Nari with light arms and overran the government's post by 9 a.m. The next morning, the resistance fighters were quoted as saying, the tribesmen, who were armed with bolt-action British Enfield rifles and Soviet-made AK-47 semi-automatics, captured 400 more of the same from the post along with two Howitzers, several machineguns and two radios, they claimed.

Miss Stockbower said she was told the main guerrilla force afterwards moved on to join a resistance siege at a large Afghan army post, Barikot, about 10 kilometres to the north.

Her report confirmed claims by some Afghan sources that significant offensive action in areas such as Kunar Province was being undertaken by tribal-based resistance groups unaffiliated with the main six insurgent parties based in northwest Pakistan.

The 29-year-old American, one of the few women photographers to travel into guerrilla-held areas, said she crossed the unmanned Pakistani border covered in a "burqa," an ankle-length veil, and trekked to Nari and back dressed as a male Afghan tribesman in pyjama-like trousers and a round woolen cap.

## Senate Finance Committee approves expatriate Americans' tax reduction

WASHINGTON: The Senate Finance Committee has approved language that would substantially reduce the tax burden on Americans abroad as part of a compromise tax-cut bill.

The panel adopted Tuesday a provision developed by Sen. John H. Chafee, Republican of Rhode Island, that would replace the current special deductions for housing, education, cost of living, hardship and home leave with an income exclusion of up to \$75,000.

The measure, which is backed by the Reagan administration, would exempt the first \$50,000 of earned income plus 50 per cent of the next \$50,000 from U.S. taxation and exclude housing costs above \$5,000 a year from tax.

To qualify for the exclusion, a U.S. citizen would have to reside abroad for at least 11 of 12 months, and foreign income taxes paid on the excluded amount would not be eligible for credit against U.S. taxes.

If passed, the new law would apply to income earned after Dec. 31, 1981.

The House Ways and Means Committee, which is also working on a tax-cut bill, is expected to take up provisions dealing with overseas Americans later this week.

The House panel has been leaning toward a proposal offered by Reps. William R. Archer, a Republican, and J.J. Pickle, a Democrat, both of Texas, that would

allow a \$75,000 earned-income exclusion — rising by \$5,000 in yearly increments to \$95,000 in 1985 — and a deduction for housing costs in excess of \$5,500 a year. The proposal would be retroactive for income earned in 1981 and would apply to Americans overseas at least 11 of 12 months.

However, there has been growing support for a new measure devised by Rep. Bill Frenzel, a Minnesota Republican on the committee, in answer to objections that his original proposal of a total earned-income exclusion for all Americans overseas at least 17 of 18 months could lead to widespread tax evasion.

The revised Frenzel bill would apply the Archer-Pickle provisions to Americans resident abroad up to 17 months. The earned income of U.S. citizens overseas for longer periods would be "subject to and liable for only those taxes in their country of residence" — in effect, they would be exempt from U.S. income taxation.

It has been estimated that the Chafee proposal would eliminate the U.S. tax liability of about 75 per cent of Americans working overseas, the Archer-Pickle measure about 90 per cent, and the revised Frenzel measure just about all Americans working abroad.

Reprinted from International Herald Tribune

## Gromyko to visit Poland

WARSAW, June 28 (A.P.) — The official Soviet news agency TASS today reported Kremlin Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko will visit Poland just before the emergency party congress for mid-July and expected to entrench economic and political reforms the Kremlin will tolerate.

TASS gave no reason for the visit, but Western analysts speculated it might be aimed at encouraging Polish hard-liners to reform the emergency party congress, or inform Polish hard-liners of the Kremlin's position.

The announcement came hours after Mr. Tadeusz Grabiec, a hard-line member of the Polish Communist Politburo, was elected to the congress from his home base in Konin, Poland, Polish media reported.

Mr. Gromyko's planned visit will be the first by a Soviet official since Mr. Mikhail Suslov, the Kremlin's chief ideologist, met Polish leaders here in late April. But Mr. Gromyko considered a fierce ideologist like Mr. Suslov, but rather a pragmatist and an expert on the West.

## Irish parties unite to unseat Haugh

DUBLIN, June 28 (R) — The Irish Republic's two main parties, Fine Gael and Labour, have decided to seek a coalition with parliament meets on Tuesday to elect a new government, party officials said today.

The Fianna Fail party of the present premier, Mr. Charles Haugh, lost overall control of parliament in the June 11 election. But he plans to seek re-election at the head of a government backed by independents.

The Fine Gael-Labour deal, adopted by a Labour-led coalition today after 10 days of talks between the two parties, is likely to be the next prime minister will be Fine Gael leader Fitzgerald, commentators said.

Six independents hold the balance of power and one of tonight he would not vote for either group. The remaining 10 will reveal how they will cast their votes.

## IRP bombing ...

(Continued from page 1)

aid of revolutionary leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, was reported to be in good condition today after surgery for wounds to his windpipe and a lung.

Health Minister Dr. Hadi Mansafi said surgery stopped an internal hemorrhage and improved by 70 per cent Hojatoleslam Khomeini's chances of recovery within seven to ten days. But the minister said a ban on visits will remain in effect for a few more days.

"Thank God the enemies of Islam are made up of idiots," Ayatollah Khomeini said in a message to his stricken aide broadcast by Tehran Radio. "They drive the people to stronger unity with whatever schemes and intrigues they hatch."

The bomb attack came 24 hours after Hojatoleslam Khomeini had strongly criticised left-wingers and supporters of Mr. Bani-Sadr in his regular speech at Tehran Friday prayers.

In a get-well message to the wounded cleric, the country's revolutionary guards said: "Internal mercenaries and agents of the great Satan have carried out assassination plots against our leaders. These plots will be defeated."

"The great Satan" is a term used to describe the U.S. since the 1979 revolution which ousted the Shah.

Senior cleric Ayatollah Hussein Ali Montazeri, in a commentary on state radio both blamed "American agents" for the bomb attack. But the accusations were not specific and seemed to be a general repetition of anti-American suspicions prevalent since the revolution.

The official Pars news agency and today's edition of the evening newspaper Etela'at quoted an eyewitness as saying remains of the mosque bomb indicated it had been planted by the shadowy Forghan guerrilla group.

Etela'at quoted a note left in the remains as saying: "This is the first gift of Forghan."

## A 'gift of Forghan'

Forghan, whose name is taken from a chapter of the Koran, is a Muslim fundamentalist group but opposes the clergy's involvement in politics. It has claimed responsibility for other attacks on clerics since the revolution.

The booby-trapped tape recorder went off as Hojatoleslam Khomeini answered a worshipper's question on whether women could become part of the judiciary under Islam.

Twelve people were detained after the blast, Pars said, but there was no official indication who was responsible.

In a separate statement bomb blast, in which was hurt, the revolutionary warned the public to be vigilant in the confrontational counter-revolutionary enemies of Islam. "Par

## Five more exe

Five more people were executed today after a trial in the court in Chalus. A sea resort of Chalus armed struggle against the republic.

Newspapers said that supporters of what is minority faction "Fedayee-e-Khalq" (Devoted Warriors) group. The so-called

These and two others in Isfahan, carried out a minority "Fedayee" brought the total of throughout Iran to about past week following the oust of Bani-Sadr.

Mr. Bani-Sadr, said seven days ago after a 10-hour session in the Majlis (parliament) was still missing today two weeks after he dis

## Bani-Sadr in Ge

The Kuwaiti newspaper quoted unnamed sources today as saying Bani-Sadr slipped in Switzerland last Thursday.

It claimed that Mr. Bani-Sadr had first weighed an Egyptian offer to go to Cairo as an ally and then to the fallen throne.

But Mr. Bani-Sadr declined the invitation, opted for Geneva, added the newspaper.

## New foreign min

The three-man council which has replaced the outgoing presidential next month, today appointed a new minister of foreign affairs and publisher Mousavi as foreign minister.

The Majlis has to do with this is seen as a victory.

Mr. Mousavi, 40, published in-chief of the daily newspaper, was pro government Islamic Republic of Iran.

Mr. Bani-Sadr had long been a candidate for the foreign minister post. Mr. Rajavi, who is also a candidate, was put forward by Mr. Mousavi.

## Was gun-toting youth aiming at Mrs. Gandhi?

NEW DELHI, June 28 (A.P.) — Police in the northern city of Patna today questioned a college student who was arrested at the airport with an unlicensed revolver when Prime Minister Indira Gandhi arrived there on a one-day tour, the United News of India (UNI) reported.

The young man, identified as Mr. Singh, was a bodyguard of a deputy minister when he tried to flee after jumping over a wall near a hangar at Patna airport.

Police said they recovered from him a knife and four 12-gauge shells besides the handgun. The revolver was described as manufactured in underground factory in Bihar, India's poorest and most violence-prone state.

UNI quoted local police as saying that Mr. Singh had "a criminal record" and had been evading arrest in two cases. Police also said he was the leader of a notorious street gang in Patna and earlier had been involved in several fights and once wounded by a rival gang, the report added.

During questioning by police, Mr. Singh claimed that he had carried the revolver for his own safety and that he fled the hangar area when told by a nephew that his opponents were pursuing him, UNI reported. It was not immediately clear how he explained his presence in the restricted area.

Meanwhile, Mrs. Gandhi unperturbed by the incident, arrived yesterday in Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh State, India's largest.

The 63-year-old leader talked to a large number of admirers and travelled to the city in an open jeep, telling harassed officials "there is no danger to me," UNI said.

Mrs. Gandhi left for Switzerland, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates on official visits early May following government claims of an alleged plot to kill her. Home Minister Zail Singh told parliament that vital control cables had been sabotaged on



Indira Gandhi

Boeing 707 scheduled to carry the prime minister on the tour.

Opposition leaders and some newspapers however challenged the government's claim that damage was proof of a plot against Mrs. Gandhi, pointing out that the disabled jetliner was scheduled to make regular flights prior to her departure.

In April, 1980, 38-year-old Ram Bujhad Lalwani, a resident of the western city of Baroda, hurled a spring-actuated knife at Mrs. Gandhi in the Indian capital, narrowly missing her. An attempted murder case against Mr. Lalwani is in court.

Mrs. Gandhi, while an opposition leader in 1977-80, was involved in two other attempts on her life.

The woman leader and her aides were stoned during a tour of India's southernmost Tamil Nadu State in November 1977, and broke off the trip after receiving a nose cut.

In January 1978, a man pointed a loaded revolver at her in New Delhi and was overpowered before a shot could be fired.

## Rome gets 41st government: but not Christian Democrat premier

ROME, June 28 (A.P.) — Giovanni Spadolini, a senator from the small Republic Party, formed Italy's 41st post-war government, today and became the first non-Christian Democrat premier since 1945.

Mr. Spadolini announced he put together a broad coalition of Christian Democrats, Socialists, Social Democrats, Liberals and his own party to end the 33-day government crisis.

"The powerful Communist Party, the largest Marxist party in the West, will remain in the opposition although the party has suggested it might be willing to soften its opposition because the government is headed by a non-Christian Democrat."

The last government, headed by Christian Democrat Premier Arnaldo Forlani, fell May 26 when three cabinet ministers were linked to a secret Masonic lodge called "Propaganda Due," or "P2."

Among the 630 seats in the



Giovanni Spadolini

that prosecutors are investigating as a possible criminal association.

The 56-year-old Spadolini, a former newspaper editor who has held posts in two previous governments, presented his cabinet list to President Sandro Pertini at the Quirinal Palace to formally end the crisis.

Among the 630 seats in the

## Peking mouthpiece accuses Soviets of 'crudely' intervening in Poland

PEKING, June 27 (A.P.) — China's official Xinhua news agency said today Soviet leaders are intervening in Poland in ways "not as eye-catching as a direct military invasion but the extent of their crudeness is rarely seen."

"Once it finds the effectiveness of such means diminishing, Moscow will not hesitate to turn to the last resort of a direct military intervention," Xinhua said a commentary by Guo Ping.

It said, "Giving instructions, exerting pressure and meddling in the inter-party conflict of the Polish party (a form of subversion

too) — all these can be seen as preparations for a direct military intervention. This can be proved by the case of Czechoslovakia in 1968."

But the commentary added, "If the sword raised by Moscow has not yet fallen on Poland, this is not at all out of its pity for the Polish people, but out of the need to consider the price it has to pay in a military invasion and the damages it has to sustain to its global strategic interests."

Xinhua said it seems "that it is up to the Kremlin now the Poles, to judge who are counter-revolutionaries and enemies in Poland. What is reform, and what

is "revisionism" and "opportunism," it seems, cannot be decided according to the Polish criterion, but should be measured by the Soviet criterion."

Polish leaders have dealt cautiously with relations with the Soviet Union and "it is no easy matter for Moscow to create certain excuses to escalate the present interference into a large-scale military intervention," Xinhua said.

"But the bosses in the Kremlin often intervene in the internal affairs of other countries without any excuse," it added. "They have already done so in Czechoslovakia and Afghanistan."

## Bush says 'no open wound' in U.S.-French relations

POINT MUGU, California, June 28 (R) — Vice-President George Bush has said that President Ronald Reagan was not promoting differences with France because of the inclusion of four Communists in the new French cabinet.

Mr. Bush, who conferred with French Socialist President Francois Mitterrand in Paris on Wednesday, flew to Mr. Reagan's California ranch to report on his trip and his talks with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher on Thursday.

The vice president spoke at a press conference after he left the president's ranch and before he flew to Honolulu for a rest stop before going on to Manila to attend the inauguration of Philippine's President Ferdinand Marcos next Tuesday.

Asked if President Reagan shared the concern he expressed in Paris about the composition of the French cabinet, Mr. Bush replied: "He is not hoping that there are so many areas of common ground (with France)."

Mr. Bush also said France would prefer that the United States should not express concern about its internal affairs "but I don't believe there is any open wound and I'll bet that President Mitterrand does not believe there is an open wound."

Mr. Bush was taken back when informed that French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson said Friday statements of concern made by the U.S. vice president and the State Department in Washington were unacceptable.

Expressing surprise, he said: "I don't believe that without seeing it in the total context."

Discussing the overall state of French-American relations Mr. Bush declared: "France is a strong ally of the United States and we are going to work closely with France. I am sure that is what the president (Mr. Reagan) wants and I am sure that is the way it's going to be... "Relations with France are extremely important... and very strong."

## Madrid releases 3 accused in coup plot.

MADRID, June 28 (A.P.) — The Madrid military command ordered three army officers accused in an alleged plot against Spain's democratic regime released last night.

The government, however, blocked the release of one of the officers on grounds he is suspected of trying to form "armed civilian bands."

The military command said the three officers were ordered released because they had not been charged formally within the regulation five days.

But the civilian interior ministry said Maj. Ricardo Saenz de Yustrillas had not been freed and still was being held under civilian law.

High defence department officials had said the four officers and 16 civilians were arrested in connection with a plot, apparently against King Juan Carlos. Four civilians still were being held.

Under an anti-terrorist law that includes conspiracy to overthrow the state, the civilian government can hold suspects for 10 days before filing charges.

The Madrid military command's statement said the investigation into the officers' cases would continue.

Defence department officials, who refused to be identified, said the four officers and civilians, intended to launch an unspecified attack against the government and the monarchy on the King's Saint's Day last Wednesday. The king celebrated the day without incident.



King Juan Carlos reaffirms allegiance to democracy after the coup fizzled out on Feb. 23, 1981.